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Psychological Abstracts

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GENERAL

(incl. Statistics)

946. Adler, G. **C. G. Jung's contribution to modern consciousness.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 207-220.—The historical background of current conceptions of consciousness is traced from the Renaissance. Paracelsus is selected as a characteristic figure in the early period. The problems of the nineteenth century are well illustrated in the solutions attempted by Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, and Freud. The centuries-old conflict between knowledge and faith—between ego and soul—with which each of these writers struggled, is reconciled by Jung.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Stanford).

947. Ahlberg, A., & others. **Människokunskap och människobehandling. Praktisk psykologi för envar.** (Knowledge of man and the handling of people; practical psychology for everyone.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1941. Pp. 568. 12.50 Kr.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is an adaptation of Müller-Freienfels' *Menschenkenntnis und Menschenbehandlung*, Berlin, 1940. The first part deals with the knowledge of man and scientific problems; the second part, with expressions of inner life including graphology and laughter; and the third part, with experience of the outer world.—*W. S. Hunter* (Brown).

948. [Anon.] **Alfred Binet, French psychologist, 1857-1911.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, facing p. 203.—Portrait.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

949. Barnes, H. E. **Neo-Platonism and analytical psychology.** *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1945, 54, 558-577.—The most important difference between Plotinus's philosophical-religious teaching and Jung's analytical psychology lies in Jung's insistence that the integrated personality is the result of a balance between intellect and the bodily nature, as opposed to Plotinus's central thesis that one attains salvation by a total withdrawal from the body. Plotinus's system is based on the conception of a nonphysical reality and our close identification with it. The validity of Jung's method stands or falls with the hypothesis of the collective unconscious, that is, man's generic recollection, the accumulative memory of all which the human race has experienced since it came into being. As such, it is more than the Freudian repository of forgotten and repressed memories. Jung sees the cause of psychosis in a withdrawal of the consciousness of man too far from the collective unconscious. Both Neo-Platonism and analytical psychology hold that the individual soul or conscious psyche is but a small part, isolated only superficially from a greater psychic world, and individualized

only by its experience in the world of consciousness. The individual's hope of salvation or adjustment in this world is the effecting of harmonious contact between his individual psyche and the world of greater scope. Plotinus's method is primarily intellectual and contemplative in the traditional philosophic sense; Jung's is based on the scientific and intellectual interpretation of dreams. The purification of the soul and the union with the spiritual world for Plotinus are accomplished by four steps—the pursuit of the virtues, attainment of self-knowledge, dialectic, and the final vision wherein one passes beyond intellect—all of which have parallels in Jung's method.—*C. C. Cooper* (Maryland).

950. Baxter, H. W. **Checking electrically maintained tuning forks.** *J. sci. Instrum.*, 1945, 22, 130.

951. Bergson, H. L. **The creative mind.** (Trans. by M. L. Andison.) New York: Philosophical Library, 1945. Pp. 307. \$3.75.

952. Bernhardt, K. S., & Humphrey, G. **Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association, University of Montreal, May 28 and 29, 1945.** *Bull. Canad. psychol. Ass.*, 1945, 5, 47-50.—The proceedings include the reports of the Test Research Committee (which has now completed its work) and the Psychological Advisory Committee. The latter is planned to act as a liaison agency between the various government departments, civil and military, and the Canadian Psychological Association.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

953. Bixler, R. H. **A note on psychotherapy as a function of psychologists.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 238-239.—The psychologist who wants to be a therapist must be "cautiously aggressive." Possible psychosomatic disorders should be referred for medical diagnosis and possible psychotics for psychiatric treatment. The Public Administration Survey has recognized the psychologist as a psychotherapist.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

954. Cochran, W. G. **The comparison of different scales of measurement for experimental results.** *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1943, 14, 205-216.—Statistical methods of comparison of two or more methods or scales of measurement employed in the same experiment are discussed. Techniques are given to test whether (1) the scales are equivalent, (2) the scales are equivalent apart from a constant difference, (3) the scales are linearly related, and (4) the relation between scales is monotonic but not linear. The problem of relative accuracy or sensitivity of two or more scales is also treated.—*S. Wapner* (Rochester).

955. Cronholm, B. **Den psykologiska litteraturen i Sverige.** (Psychological literature in Sweden.) In *Institut för Medicinsk Psykologi och Psykoterapi*,

[Ed.], *Själavård—självård*. Stockholm: Medéns, [1942]. Pp. 143-159.

956. **Culpin, M.** *Psychology in medicine*. *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 517-520.—The address is a review of the history of iatric psychology pointing out instances of opposition between 'medical' and 'psychological' concepts.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

957. **Cunningham, B. V.** *Psychology for nurses*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1946. Pp. xx + 336. \$3.00.—This book of 15 chapters is a systematic comprehensive presentation of psychology and related considerations for the didactic instruction of student nurses. Each chapter closes with a summary, suggested activities, and a list of chapter references. Typical chapter headings: Psychology and the Student Nurse; Psychology, the Nurse and Her Patients; The Human Organism; Learning to Think and to Reason; Social and Indirect Learning; Emotional Learnings; and Reactions to Strain and Frustration.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

958. **Delgado, H.** *La medicina y la psicología*. (Medicine and psychology.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1945, 8, 233-261.—There are signs of recognition among physicians of a need for adequate psychological grounding. The past contributions of psychology to medical situations, however, have been defective. In the case of neuroticism, for instance, there are many open questions, due in part to insufficient knowledge and in part to lack of a comprehensive philosophy on the part of psychologists. The field of psychosomatic medicine is disturbed by the inconclusiveness of medical and psychological presuppositions.—*H. D. Spoerl* (Jeffersonville, Vt.).

959. **Dewey, J., & Bentley, A. F.** *Postulations*. *J. Phil.*, 1945, 42, 645-662.—The authors use the term *postulation* to mean "a condition required for further operations," rather than "something taken for granted as the true basis for reasoning or belief." Unlike those who distinguish "reals" which exist and become known from "minds" which exist and do the knowing, they formulate four complementary sets of postulations: (a) for behavioral research (the cosmos, organisms, men, behavings of men, knowings); (b) for inquiry into subject matter under designation; (c) for knowings and knowns as behavioral events; and (d) for namings and the named as specimens of knowings and knowns. These postulation sets are admittedly incomplete, and only tentative suggestions are offered for their completion. The authors, however, confidently reject all "reals" beyond knowledge; all "minds" as bearers of knowledge; all assignments of behaviors to locations "within" an organization; and all forcible applications of Newtonian space and time forms which are either (1) insisted upon as adequate for behavioral description, or (2) considered so repugnant that behavior is divorced from them and expelled into some separate "realm" or "realms" of its own.—*R. H. Dotterer* (Pennsylvania State College).

960. **Drake, R. M.** *Outline of social psychology*. Vol. I. Fredericksburg, Va.: Author, 1946. Pp. 99.

\$0.75.—After treating traditional topics such as definitions, aims, historical background, and basic concepts of social psychology, the author proceeds to a systematic survey of the topics of human nature, international auxiliary language, leadership, propaganda, social facilitation and inhibition, and marriage. The stated aim has been to provide "more than a skeleton outline and less than a formal and wordy discussion." Experimental material relevant to each topic is presented sometimes within the context, sometimes in annotated bibliographical references at the end of a section.—*M. Sheehan* (Hunter).

961. **Fluge, F.** *Professor dr. Helga Eng og den pedagogiske psykologien i Norge. Eit attersyn til 70 årsdagen*. (Professor Dr. Helga Eng and pedagogical psychology in Norway; a retrospect on her 70th birthday.) Trondheim: 1945. Pp. 11.

962. **Fluge, F.** *Medvetsproblemet. Et bidrag til spørsmålet om psykologiens teoretiske grunnforsetnader*. (The problem of consciousness; a treatise on the theoretical basic problems in psychology.) *Filos. Probl.*, Norway, [1944], 1, 1-64.

963. **Fluge, F.** *Nokre problem i psykologien og den moderne filosofien*. (Several problems of psychology and modern philosophy.) *Syn og Segn*, [1941], 47, 36-43.

964. **Fordham, M.** *Professor C. G. Jung*. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 221-235.—The development of Jung's ideas is traced chronologically, beginning with his first published paper.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Stanford).

965. **Fuglsang Damgaard, H.** *Harald Høffding 1843-1943*. (Harald Høffding, 1843-1943.) *Dansk teolog. Tidsskr.*, [1943], 6, 225-237.

966. **Gumbel, E. J.** *On the reliability of the classical chi-square test*. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1943, 14, 253-263.—A chi-square test, when used to determine whether a given distribution of a continuous variate fits a certain theoretical distribution, involves three arbitrary decisions: (1) size of interval, (2) starting point, and (3) manner of combining cells with small frequencies. Different decisions lead to different values of chi-square and probability values. A proposal is made for a technique using the probability integral transformation in which "to a given set of observations and a given theory there is one, and only one, 'observed' distribution." This permits conclusive results from a chi-square test and overcomes the first two of the objections.—*S. Wapner* (Rochester).

967. **Hammond, A. L.** *On 'sensation.'* *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1944, 53, 260-285.—It is argued that the use of the word *sensation* to refer to what we observe by the external senses and also to what we feel inside our bodies, that is, for "blue" and also for "toothache," is misusing the word. The author is concerned to deny the assumption that the feelings and the colors belong together as sensations; the break between them seems as decisive as that anywhere along the list. The history of the use of the word in philosophical discourse is traced through

Locke, Berkeley, Hume, and others, and the significance of the use of the word for contemporary philosophical problems is indicated.—*F. A. Mote* (Connecticut).

968. **Hjelt, E.** *Den praktiska psykologien behöver en hård.* (Practical psychology needs a home.) *Finsk Tidskr.*, [1944], 135, 172-177.

969. **Isaacs, S.** 'Notes on metapsychology as process theory': some comments. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 58-62.—The author presents a series of comments emphasizing or expanding the points established by Brierley in his recent article (see 19: 2413).—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen Hosp. & Infir.).

970. **Katz, D.** *Psykologi i bild.* (Psychology in pictures.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, [1944]. Pp. 135. 12.50 Kr.

971. **Kravkov, S. V.** [Jan Purkinje and ophthalmology.] *Vestn. Oftal.*, 1944, 23, No. 5, 3 ff.

972. **Martin, W. W.** Some basic implications of a concept of organism for psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1945, 52, 333-343.—It is considered timely "to examine critically some of the fundamental assumptions of a theory of organism in an attempt to vitalize it as a dynamic frame of reference for psychology." Some of the basic tenets of a theory of organism derived from the discussion are: (1) A theory of organism regards psychology as a biological science. (2) Personality is interpreted as a biologico-cultural entity. (3) Personality is regarded as a unity of energy-systems structured in a morphological pattern. (4) Organization is the process by which energy becomes structured and mobilized as behavior. (5) The hierarchical continuity of the various integrative levels of organization attained by the personality is recognized in the course of its life cycle. (6) It is possible for psychology to study human behavior as the unitary, patterned interaction of the personality and its environment. (7) There should be no traffic with such elementalist and facultative notions as feelings, instincts, drives, etc. as discrete conceptual entities. (8) A sound empiricism is substituted for a more or less spurious empiricism "that now invests psychology with a certain degree of sterility." 68 references.—*M. A. Tinker* (Minnesota).

973. **Meehl, P. E.** An examination of the treatment of stimulus patterning in Professor Hull's *Principles of Behavior*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1945, 52, 324-332.—In considering Hull's attempt to derive the empirical phenomena of stimulus patterning from more primary principles in the general theory of behavior (see 18: 22), and reactions to Hull, it seems to the writer that the controversy is concerned with whether postulates regarding the reactivity of the organism must include the discrimination of stimulus configurations. The author contends that it does not appear that Hull's reductive attempt "can be called really successful unless the notion of 'reduction' is stretched to an unwholesome degree in order to bring his treatment under that description." Ex-

amination of the problem led the author to the following contentions: (1) "The general fact of stimulus patterning . . . can be parsimoniously included under the general case of the generalization gradient and requires no special treatment to account for its mere occurrence." (2) The "attempt to give it a special treatment by making use of the afferent neural interaction hypothesis is in effect simply restating the behavioral finding." (3) The "real problem presented by the fact of patterning is the quantification of the laws of interaction and generalization to make concrete prediction possible, which Professor Hull has been unable to do because of the very limited applicability of the Perkins' equation." —*M. A. Tinker* (Minnesota).

974. **Müller-Freienfels, R.** *Ihmistuntemus ja ihmisen käsitteily. Käytännön psykologiaa jokaiselle.* (Knowledge of man and the handling of people; practical psychology for everyone.) (Trans. by Arvo Lehtovaara & Erik Ahlman.) Poorvoo: W. Söderström, [1945]. Pp. 486. 120 FM.—See 20: 947.

975. **Myklebust, H. R.** Functions of a psychologist in a residential school for the deaf. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 236-237.—This article outlines the functions of a psychologist in a residential school for children with impaired hearing from the point of view of rehabilitation. Training standards for such work should include the usual background in clinical psychology together with training in audiology and the physiology of hearing. Applied psychologists should make an effort to bring about adequate training standards for persons interested in entering this field.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

976. **Nagel, E.** Some reflections on the use of language in the natural sciences. *J. Phil.*, 1945, 42, 617-630.—An important feature of the natural sciences is the deliberate diminution of vagueness and unspecified usage, not simply for the sake of the ideal of absolute precision, but to make possible the formulation of general laws. Indeed all that can be done is to limit each term to a unique area of vagueness. In this endeavor, expressions are instituted which refer to no concrete objects but are the limiting termini of non-terminating serial relations. Unfortunately an expression having an established usage in one determinate domain may acquire radically new, though related, ones through a gradual shift to other domains. Tendencies toward hypostatization may thus arise. These may, however, be diminished by carefully specifying rules of application in each domain.—*R. H. Dotterer* (Pennsylvania State College).

977. **Nevanlinna, R.** *Kokeista ja ajatuskokeista.* (Concerning experiments and thought experiments.) *Suomal. Tiedeakat. Esitel. Pöytäk. Helsinki*, 1941, 29-35.

978. **Ostenfeld, I.** William James som Psykolog. (William James as a psychologist.) *Dansk Udsyn*, 1943, No. 3/4, 1-28.

979. **Pellikka, A.** *Eräistä hahmotusilmioistä kerto- ja jakolaskun suoritukseissa.* (Some Gestalt phenomena during multiplication and division.) *Ajatus, Finl.*, 1943, 12, 177-212.

980. **Peters, W.** *Dün, bugün ve yarının psikolojisi.* (Psychology of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.) *Istanbul. Univ. Yayınları*, 1938, No. 50, 311-319.—Psychologies of today are considered as various steps from a psychology of consciousness toward a psychology of personality. A psychology restricting itself to fugitive conscious states and disregarding the man behind them, in his attitudes and abilities, in his relations to his human and non-human environment, appeared untenable in the long run. New branches, as genetic, social, educational, and industrial psychology, were incompatible with a mere analysis of conscious processes. Early steps toward a psychology of the whole individual were Dilthey's program of an "analytic" psychology, Galton's attempt to measure individual traits by mental tests, Freud's psychoanalysis, and Watson's behaviorism. None of these steps led to a comprehensive psychology of the human personality. Some requirements of such a psychology are discussed.—*W. Peters (Istanbul).*

981. **Shakow, D.** *Training in clinical psychology—a note on trends.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 240-242.—There are four main trends in clinical and abnormal psychology: the dynamic approach, primarily interested in the understanding of the genetic development of motivation and personality organization; the diagnostic approach, characteristic of educational and vocational workers; the diagnostic-therapeutic approach; and the experimental approach. Serious thought should be given to the suggestion that students planning to enter clinical psychology should undergo a psychoanalysis.—*S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).*

982. **Shakow, D., & others.** *Graduate internship training in psychology. A report by the Subcommittee on Graduate Internship Training to the Committees on Graduate and Professional Training of the American Psychological Association and the American Association for Applied Psychology.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 243-266.—This report is limited to a discussion of the education of the clinical psychologist. There is detailed consideration of the various aspects of the internship, including personal and academic qualifications for the internship and integration with the academic program, and problems of accrediting and certification.—*S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).*

983. **Simon, H. A.** *Symmetric tests of the hypothesis that the mean of one normal population exceeds that of another.* *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1943, 14, 149-154.—Practical problems sometimes make it impossible to hold judgment in abeyance when it is necessary to decide which of two means of populations from which samples have been drawn is the greater, even at the risk of error. This paper presents tests which will permit a choice between two experimental results.—*S. Wapner (Rochester).*

984. **Vandervael, F.** *Notions de biométrie humaine.* (Elements of human biometry.) *Liège: Editions Desoer*, 1943. Pp. 156.—Biometry is defined to include all of the various measures made on man for the purpose of describing his bodily proportions, his degree of developments, and his physical stamina. Successively considered are the various biometric indices, the statistics applied to them, physical growth, morphological and constitutional types, and possible practical applications of biometric measurement. A 95-title bibliography is included.—*R. Piret (Liège).*

985. **Villars, D. S., & Anderson, T. W.** *Some significance tests for normal bivariate distributions.* *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1943, 14, 141-148.—A criterion is derived "for testing the hypothesis that the population means are the coordinates of a specified point when the ratio of the variances and the population correlation coefficient are known. When the ratio of variances is known, a criterion is derived to test whether the correlation coefficient is zero."—*S. Wapner (Rochester).*

986. **Wisdom, J. O.** *The unconscious origin of Schopenhauer's philosophy.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 44-52.—Examination of Schopenhauer's philosophy to determine its psychical meaning discloses it to be not only a manifestation of unconscious forces but also a defense against those forces, and his philosophy is to be understood as a defense against conflict. The essential elements of his philosophy are summarized as: "Will, the fundamental force in the world, is sexual drive, and it is eternal. Death, which means both castrated living and excrement, is the reward of sexuality; guilt feels it to be just. Conflict is overcome not by defying death but by acquiescing in it: castration is accepted; a return is made to nothingness, to the womb, in the form of excrement. Beauty and philosophy are the forms in which this resolution manifests itself. With beauty this is because the feeling for it is based upon repression of its opposite, ugliness and dirt. With philosophy, in which the process is more complicated, there is the highest manifestation of will, i.e. sublimated sexuality, expressed by the archetype; and this at the same time acts as a quieter of the will and is outside space and time and the course of life, so that it expresses castration—the archetype fuses lust and castration. Thus philosophy's muse is death."—*M. H. Erickson (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infirmary).*

987. **Wright, M. B., & R[ickman], J.** *Obituary: Thomas Walker Mitchell, 1869-1944.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 203-206.—The obituary of the English psychiatrist includes a bibliography of his writings.—*E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).*

[See also abstracts 1081, 1117, 1263.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

988. **Adrian, E. D.** *Afferent areas in the cerebellum connected with the limbs.* *Brain*, 1943, 66, 289-315.—In the cat and monkey, spino-cerebellar

discharges from the hind-limb arrive in the lobulus centralis homolaterally. Fore-limb discharges arrive behind them in the culmen, and some vibrissae discharges are found still further back in the lobulus simplex. Ponto-cerebellar discharges to the lobulus centralis, culmen, and lobulus simplex are derived from regions of the motor cortex corresponding to the hind-limb, fore-limb, and face regions. These latter receiving areas overlap those of the spinocerebellar discharges and extend further laterally. In two dogs and one goat, the localization of afferent discharges in the cerebellum agreed with that found in the cat and monkey.—*T. G. Andrews* (Chicago).

989. Bremer, F. *La synchronisation neuronique. Sa signification physio-pathologique et son mécanisme.* (The synchronization of neurons; physiopathological significance and mechanism.) *J. suisse Méd.*, 1941, 70, 569-575. Also *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 22, 400-402.

990. Forster, F. M., & McCarter, R. H. Spread of ACh induced electrical discharges of the cerebral cortex. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1945, 144, 168-173.—"The application of ACh to the cortex resulted in a diminution in the electrical activity which was rapid in onset. This was followed by the appearance of ACh discharges which varied in type, and tended to remain sharply localized to a small region. . . ."—*T. G. Andrews* (Chicago).

991. Gerard, R. W. Intercellular electric fields and brain function. *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 22, 397-398.

992. Gesell, R., & Hansen, E. T. Anticholinesterase activity of acid as a biological instrument of nervous integration. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1945, 144, 126-163.—When records were made of the experimental effects of sensory nerve stimulation on breathing under varying conditions of acid-base equilibrium, several results were obtained. These results pertain to complex nervous integration and have wide theoretical implications.—*T. G. Andrews* (Chicago).

993. Hughes, E. B. C. Indirect injury of the optic chiasma—a case report. *Brit. J. Ophthal.*, 1945, 29, 629-632.—As a result of a cranial fracture and brain injury there seemed to be moderate primary optic atrophy in both eyes. There was complete loss of vision in the temporal field of each eye. Operation revealed the optic nerve to be normal with no gross injury to the chiasma. After four months there was no recovery in the visual fields affected. It is suggested that the injury was due to damage of the small vessels of the chiasma, probably from a stretch injury.—*M. A. Tinker* (Minnesota).

994. Kanerva, R., & Fieandt, K. v. Keskuhermosto henkisen elämän perustana. (The central nervous system as the basis of intellectual life.) *Valvoja*, 1945, 2, 56-64.

995. Landahl, H. D. A note on the mathematical biophysics of central excitation and inhibition. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1945, 7, 219-221.—Some relations between the temporally macroscopic theory of central

excitation and inhibition and the temporally microscopic theory of nervous nets are suggested.—(Courtesy *Bull. math. Biophys.*).

996. Macaskill, J. A case of occipital lobe injury. *Brit. J. Ophthal.*, 1945, 29, 626-628.—The right side of the back of the head of a soldier was injured by a shell burst. Consciousness was not disturbed. Defects in the visual field indicated a lesion of the posterior part of the visual cortex mainly on the right side. Findings at the operation furnished a check on this. Initial loss of vision in areas corresponding to the uninjured region of brain showed early recovery.—*M. A. Tinker* (Minnesota).

997. Moruzzi, G. Azione della stimolazione faradica del cerebello sull'attività motrice della corteccia cerebrale. (Effect of faradic stimulation of the cerebellum on the motor activity of the cerebral cortex.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 22, 412-413.

998. Rashevsky, N. Some remarks on the Boolean algebra of nervous nets in mathematical biophysics. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1945, 7, 203-211.—Recent demonstration by the author has shown that the fundamental equations of the mathematical biophysics of the central nervous system can be considered as describing the behavior of very large numbers of neurons, of which each one follows discontinuous laws, such as discussed by W. S. McCulloch and W. Pitts (see 18: 662). In that light some of the old problems are discussed. The comparative merits of the "microscopic" and "macroscopic" approaches are discussed for the problem of the point to point correspondence between the retina and the cortex, with the number of connecting fibers much less than the number of cells. Some aspects of discrimination of intensities are also discussed. Finally, a few generalizations of the McCulloch-Pitts treatment are suggested, and a nervous network is constructed which illustrates some aspects of the perception of numbers.—(Courtesy *Bull. math. Biophys.*).

999. Rashevsky, N. A suggestion for another statistical interpretation of the fundamental equations of the mathematical biophysics of the central nervous system. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1945, 7, 223-226.—In a preceding paper (see 19: 3263), an interpretation of the ϵ and j factors has been given in terms of an average effect of a large number of interneurons. In the present paper, a different interpretation is given in terms of the probability of a sufficient number of afferents to fire within the period of latent addition of the efferent. From this interpretation it follows that the old equations for ϵ and j are only first linear approximations to more complicated equations, the nature of which is suggested by this interpretation.—(Courtesy *Bull. math. Biophys.*).

1000. Schriever, H., & Bürkner, H. Die elektrische Erregbarkeit des Nerven bei der Durchströmung verschiedener Strecken. (Electrical excitability of nerve to the passage of currents)

through segments of different length.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1940, 243, 223-242.

[See also abstracts 1001, 1033, 1050, 1067, 1088, 1090, 1104, 1125, 1282.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1001. Bridgman, C. S., & Smith, K. U. **Bilateral neural integration in visual perception after section of the corpus callosum.** *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1945, 83, 57-68.—Thirteen human subjects who had undergone partial or total sectioning of the corpus callosum were tested in a series of problems of visual perception believed to involve some degree of bilateral central integration. The results show no material alteration of "(a) binocular depth perception which involved in part fusion and integration of activity set up by stimulation of the heteronymous hemiretinae, (b) ability to maintain and recover fusion in response to diplopia-producing stimuli, and (c) monocular apparent movement vision involving stimulation of points lying on opposite sides of the vertical midline of the eye." Three alternative hypotheses to account for the results were considered, namely, (a) a few fibers may have been left in all cases (considered highly improbable); (b) the anterior commissure may provide a pathway for interhemispherical integration (doubtful on both anatomical and evolutionary grounds); and (c) subcortical levels of the central visual system may play a primary role in visual perception and fusion, independently of bilateral cortical integration. The authors favor the third hypothesis.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

1002. Causse, R., & Chavasse, P. **Relation entre la valeur des potentiels cochléaires et l'intensité du stimulus, chez le cobaye.** (The relation between cochlear potentials and the intensity of the stimulus in the guinea pig.) *C. R. Soc. Biol., Paris*, 1944, 138, 146-147.—Experimental check is made on 15 guinea pigs as whether the variation of cochlear potentials with relation to variation in intensity of auditory stimulus conforms to a rectilinear or to a logarithmic curve. Potentials were taken at the cochlear apex, the indifferent electrodes being placed in neck muscles. For each animal a curve was plotted in 3 decibels intervals from lower to upper limit. Eliminating the extreme lower end of the curve evidencing confusion of cochlear potentials with noise originating both in the animal and in the amplifier and the extreme upper end of the curve where saturation of the animal's system was a disturbing factor, the authors had left a rigorously linear curve of the relation between cochlear potentials and the intensity of the auditory stimulus: $P = K S^a$ where P = potentials, S = stimulus and a = the slope of the straight line. Conclusions agree with those of Covell and Black and of Wever and Bray, namely, that the relation is not logarithmic but unilinear and that cochlear potentials cannot be considered as the objective representation of the sensation. Thus the Weber-Fechner law lies outside the scope of this experimental methodology.—F. C. Sumner (Howard).

1003. Cohen, H. **Mechanism of visceral pain.** *Lancet*, 1944, 246, 764.—The author develops the hypothesis that the awareness of pain localized in the viscera depends on the reinforcement of visceral pain impulses (normally subthreshold) by impulses arising from the somatic structures in the same metamere. If the somatic component is eliminated, a much stronger stimulus to the viscera is required for pain to be experienced and it may then be localized not only in the viscera but also in the somatic structures of the same segmental innervation.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1004. Epstein, E., & Lesser, S. A. **A trick test to detect night-blindness "malignerers."** *Brit. med. J.*, 1945, 2, 644-645.—Experimental data show that the minimum threshold for pure red falls within a very narrow range of intensity of illumination, so that an individual with normal macular vision but with poor night vision should be able to see red light within this range. One possible exception—vitamin A deficiency—can be ignored, for the present test is designed for use among military personnel where the diet would include adequate vitamin content. The patient, after routine examination, is left to dark adapt for 20 minutes, after which he is asked to state when he can just see a red light. The procedure suggests to the patient that his night blindness is being tested and the maligner will not admit seeing the light until it is quite bright. Several readings are taken, and any inconsistency suggests that the maligner is unable to judge equal brightness intensity each time. A description of Crookes's adaptometer, used in the test, is given along with the diagram. Case histories.—D. Schneider (Wisconsin).

1005. Grieve, J., & Burt, C. **Defective colour vision in relation to pigmentation of eye and hair. Part I: The observational data. Part II: A statistical analysis of the data.** *Man*, 1945, 45, 101-102; 103-106.—The color of the iris (15 categories) and of the hair (8 categories) of over 400 color defectives (as determined with the Ishihara plates, the Giles-Archer Colour Perception Unit, and the MacLatchy Colour Perception Apparatus) as well as that of about 3,000 normal members of a control group was noted under conditions of daylight and of artificial illumination. The data are presented by Grieve in Part I of this article. Statistical analyses of these data, variously pooled, led the author of Part II (C. Burt) to conclude that there is a small but definite relationship between frequency of defective color vision and dark pigmentation of the iris (indices of correlation are "certainly not much more than 0.20 and not much less than 0.10"). There is probably some small association between hair color and defective color vision, but this is regarded as merely a secondary consequence of the association between hair color and eye color.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1006. Karpe, G. **The basis of clinical electroretinography.** *Acta ophthal., Kbh.*, Suppl. 24, 1945. Pp. 118.—Electroretinograms (retinal action potentials) have been recorded for 74 normal and 83 pathological eyes under standardized conditions of

stimulation by light. Four main types of abnormal record have been distinguished. In many cases the type of record is correlated with the extent and kind of visual defect.—*L. A. Riggs (Brown)*.

1007. Kaufman, V. I. [The influence of listening to sounds on auditory discrimination.] *Sborn. Avtoref. Tesis. nauch. Rabot., Samarkand, 1940, 47-49.*—The pitch discrimination of 10-12 persons with normal hearing was determined for tones used as concert pitch standards. Special auditory practice as represented in professional habits influences pitch discrimination. The use of methods of variance indicates that from 20-25 subjects must be repeatedly investigated for the calibration of concert pitch standards.—*A. Yarmolenko (Leningrad)*.

1008. Kekcheev, K. Methods of accelerating dark adaptation and improving night vision. *War Med., Chicago, 1945, 8, 209-220.*—This is a translation by Flight Lieutenant I. Steinman, Royal Canadian Air Force, of two chapters from Kekcheev's *Night Vision* (see 20: 685), a handbook for military surgeons. The methods discussed of accelerating adaptation are: regulating illumination before passing into darkness; wearing goggles with filtering lenses; exposure to white or to red light; and the use of gustatory and olfactory stimuli, a suitable and effective method. Sensitivity of night vision may be increased by pharmacological substances which stimulate the cortex and by measures based on the vegetative reflex and directed toward a change in the sensitivity of the sense organs. Stimulation of any sense organ by an adequate, unaccustomed stimulus may result in a change in the sensitivity of night vision.—*M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.)*.

1009. Lebensohn, J. E., & Sullivan, R. R. Temporary stimulation of emmetropic visual acuity. *Nav. med. Bull., Wash., 1944, 43, 90-95.*—Cases are on record of ametropic persons increasing their visual acuity sufficient to pass naval visual requirements, by the following procedures: use of the Bates or Huxley system, practice with colored lights or flashing lights, orthoptics, vitamin A, and cold hip baths. It is assumed that the common factor of these procedures is the increased interest, alertness, motivation, and interpretative ability of the perceiving subject. If this assumption is true, then drugs which stimulate higher brain centers should temporarily increase emmetropic persons above the 20/20 level. Of 50 such subjects, 34 showed definite improvement after use of coramine, having an average acuity of 20/16. Of the same 50 subjects, 41 showed definite improvement after use of benzedrine, having an average acuity of 20/14. These effects persisted throughout most of a day. Possible military use of the drugs for flying personnel was suggested.—*G. W. Knox (U. S. Naval Reserve)*.

1010. Levine, J. Studies in the interrelations of central nervous structures in binocular vision: I. The lack of bilateral transfer of visual discriminative habits acquired monocularly by the pigeon. *J. genet. Psychol., 1945, 67, 105-129.*—"One eye of each

of 23 pigeons was blindfolded. Following a two-day period of adaptation, each bird was trained on a jumping stand to discriminate figures or differences in brightness. Upon a shift of the blindfold to the other eye, no bird continued to respond differentially to the stimuli. . . . That non-visual factors were probably not responsible for these results was shown by control tests. Under more normal conditions, where no blindfold was involved, discriminations were acquired through the mediation of only one eye. With the subsequent blindfolding of the other, normal discrimination persisted undisturbed. . . . Neither eye was found to be consistently dominant in every situation. Rather there appeared to be a continual shift in dominance from one eye to the other. The dominant eye at any particular moment was determined either by the conditions of stimulations or by internal factors."—*R. B. Ammons (Syracuse)*.

1011. Levine, J. Studies in the interrelations of central nervous structures in binocular vision: II. The conditions under which interocular transfer of discriminative habits takes place in the pigeon. *J. genet. Psychol., 1945, 67, 131-142.*—"Pigeons which were trained with one eye blindfolded, to discriminate stimuli of various kinds displayed bilateral transfer of these habits only when the stimuli were situated subrostrally to them. When the stimuli were in an anterostral position, no interocular transfer occurred. These results were obtained with two different experimental methods, a modified jumping stand and a pecking situation. Neither the kind of bird nor the type of stimulus variable used was found to be an important factor. This relationship between the location of the stimuli in the visual field, and the presence or absence of interocular transfer was accounted for in terms of the involvement of different retinal regions."—*R. B. Ammons (Syracuse)*.

1012. Martin, H. G. Considerations in the evaluation of ocular function. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon., 1944, 23, 305-307.*—The author emphasizes that in evaluating visual functions the conditions of testing should be carefully specified in all respects. Among the conditions mentioned are the quality and intensity of illumination, fusion ability of the patient, ability to sustain a particular level of visual acuity, possibility of unequal vision in the two eyes, muscle balance, and the age of the patient.—*A. C. Hoffman (Tufts)*.

1013. Moon, P., & Spencer, D. E. Analytical representation of trichromatic data. *J. opt. Soc. Amer., 1945, 35, 399-427.*—The three standard functions of wave length in the C.I.E. trichromatic system are given in the form of tables. The present paper introduces analytic representation of these functions and shows that many of the calculations are simplified thereby.—*L. A. Riggs (Brown)*.

1014. Moriconi, A. F. The vestibular tests as a diagnostic aid. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon., 1943, 22, 300-306.*—The author presents directions for administering various tests of vestibular function and

discusses the interpretation of possible results.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1015. Osipova, V. N. [A new mathematical formulation of the interrelation of visual stimuli and sensation.] *Sborn. Avtoref. Tesis. nauch. Rabot., Samarkand*, 1943, 49-50.—Experimental studies show that one single formula, such as the Weber-Fechner law, cannot include all of the components of the physiological-psychological process.—*A. Yarmolenko* (Leningrad).

1016. Saleh, A. Z. Perceptual constancy phenomena. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1945, 1, 257-253.—This is a brief summary of a study involving several experiments relating to perceptual constancy and spatial organization. In general, the results are said to refute the empirical interpretation of perceptual constancy. Arabic summary.—*C. N. Cofer* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1017. Schonbar, R. A. The interaction of observer-pairs in judging visual extent and movement: the formation of social norms in "structured" situations. *Arch. Psychol., N. Y.*, 1945, No. 299. Pp. 95.—Two experiments were performed, as extensions of work in which the influence of co-judges was evaluated by means of, for example, the autokinetic phenomenon. In experiment I, "medium structure" was obtained by having subjects classify lines (drawn on cards) into six length-categories. Four experimental groups, a man and a woman in each, had two individual, two group, and two more individual sessions. Five control S's rendered all judgments alone. Earlier findings based on the autokinetic phenomenon (i.e., a situation of "low structure") were substantiated: the individual standards first established yielded to some degree in the group, and the group norms persisted in the final individual sessions; and unknown and uncontrolled personality and social-interaction factors governed the amount of influence of the social situation. In experiment II, a higher degree of structure was secured by using a point of light moving through controlled distances across the face of a special box. There was sufficient general illumination to permit judgments of extent of movement to be related to the visible background. The same general procedure was used as for the first experiment, and the general trend of the data was the same. There were added suggestions: the member of a pair who showed greater change in the social situation was the one who had been more variable in the initial alone situation; accuracy increased only in the social situation; and S's are more likely to yield to social pressure than to the pressure exerted by objective structure. The implications of these results for social behavior are discussed.—*C. E. Buxton* (Iowa).

1018. Schwarz, F. Der Geruchsinn in der gerichtlichen Medizin. (The olfactory sense in legal medicine.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1941, 22, 428-430.

1019. Silz, W. Heine's synesthesia. *Publ. mod. Lang. Ass. Amer.*, 1942, 57, 469-488.—The author concludes that passages in Heine's works which appear to be expressions of synesthetic experience

cannot be accepted as true *Doppelempfindung* but are better accounted for as pseudo-synesthetic "revery induced and accompanied by music," or as borrowings from his forerunners and contemporaries in the Romantic movement, especially Tieck and Hoffman who were genuine synesthetes, or, finally, as the effect created by a rhetorical device he used frequently for poetic economy or novelty—a transposition of an adjective from the element in a passage to which it rightly belonged to another which was logically unrelated.—*M. Sheehan* (Hunter).

1020. Suggit, S. Deafness resulting from gunfire and explosions. *J. Laryng.*, 1943, 58, 313-326.—A study of 69 ears, consecutive admissions to a Royal Naval Hospital, is presented with representative audiograms. Deafness produced by explosives is subdivided into three types: middle-ear deafness, gradual high-tone loss due to prolonged damage to the cochlea, and abrupt high-tone loss due to blast concussion. Combinations in the same ear and different types in the two ears sometimes occur. Differential pathology and prognosis are discussed. Earlier research is cited.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1021. Tinker, M. A. Effect of visual adaptation upon intensity of illumination preferred for reading with direct lighting. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 471-476.—"The illumination used was derived from standard metal shade, flexible arm reading desk lamps. Range of illumination available was from 4 to 100 foot-candles. Sixty subjects observed at two sittings. At one sitting they were adapted to 20 foot-candles; at the other, to 50 foot-candles. After adaptation, each subject chose between the standard to which he was adapted and each of five other intensities on the basis of the intensity preferred for easy and comfortable reading. Visual adaptation at time of choice influenced the choice only moderately. There was a marked tendency to prefer intensities at and above the brightness to which the subject was adapted. This resulted in frequent choice of high intensities. Since, in direct lighting such as used here, bright intensities make a bad situation worse from the viewpoint of hygienic vision, preferences for illumination intensities for reading yield unsatisfactory data for prescribing lighting for the individual."—*H. Hill* (Indiana).

1022. Ullman, V. Eyes that see in the night. *Hosp. Cps Quart., Wash.*, 1945, 18, No. 5, 5-7.—The night vision training procedure of several night vision training devices is described. There are three fundamental necessities of each training device: sufficiently dim and variable illumination, duplication (in terms of visual angles and appearance) of the perceptual situation of a night at sea, and a duplication of ocular and general motor activities of a night lookout. Three things that each student must learn and remember are his own dark adaptation time, his angle of off-center vision, and the most effective movements of scanning.—*G. W. Knox* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1023. Verner, J. W., & Jahn, T. L. Correlation of electrical and chemical changes in the dark-

adapted insect eye. *Anat. Rec.*, 1944, 89, 16.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 967, 971, 993, 996, 998, 1099, 1225, 1233, 1244, 1274, 1295.]

LEARNING, CONDITIONING,
INTELLIGENCE
(incl. Attention, Thought)

1024. Bjorksten, J. The limitation of creative years. *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1946, 62, 94.—The study of the determination of the chronological age of intellectual peak performance by Lehman (see 20: 1031) is criticized for having failed to take into account the amount of time available to the scientist for creative work. A comparison of the available time against Lehman's curve for output in chemistry shows the two factors to develop and decline quite similarly. The criterion of creative ability, therefore, should not be in terms of absolute output but rather the ratio of the latter to the number of hours free for such use.—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

1025. Delay, J., & Binois, R. Étude expérimentale de la mémoire et de l'attention des électro-choqués. (Experimental study of memory and attention in electroshock cases.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1944, 102, 182-187.—Twenty-three patients undergoing electroshock therapy and a group of 12 not undergoing this treatment were tested at intervals for memory (immediate retention, recognition, and reproduction) and for attention (cancellation tests). Each patient was tested before first shock, then two days after each subsequent shock, and finally 8 to 15 days after the end of the treatment. The authors conclude that a decided impairment to memory is evidenced in the first stages of the shock treatment. In the latter stages of the treatment, there is a recovery of memory efficiency. On the other hand, attention appears to remain unimpaired and even to improve in the course of the electroshock therapy. The 12 not undergoing shock evidenced no impairment in memorization over the same period, while attention appeared to improve almost in parallel with that of the shock patients.—F. C. Sumner (Howard).

1026. Duncker, K. On problem-solving. (Trans. by L. S. Lees.) *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1945, 58, No. 5. Pp. ix + 113.—See 10: 144.

1027. Fulton, R. E. Speed and accuracy in learning movements. *Arch. Psychol., N. Y.*, 1945, No. 300. Pp. 53.—Two experiments were conducted. One experiment used a tracing movement (non-ballistic); the other used a striking movement (ballistic). The tracing experiment was extended as an experiment in relearning after a 5-week interval. In general, the procedure was as follows: Initial status in speed and accuracy was determined by trials in which the instructions stressed general procedure of performing the task but did not mention speed or accuracy. The initial trials were followed by a training period in which one group was in-

structed to stress speed and the other group to stress accuracy. In the post-training period both speed and accuracy were emphasized. "Early emphasis on speed in learning a movement was found to be advantageous for ballistic and non-ballistic movements in view of (1) the high degree of transfer of the speed-set, (2) the strong persistence of the speed-set transfer over a period of time, and (3) the relatively small negative transfer effect of the speed-set on the acquisition of accuracy. Furthermore, in so far as the accumulation of momentum is essential to ballistic movements, early emphasis upon speed is further justified for ballistic movements."—C. E. Buxton (Iowa).

1028. Geiger, T. Intelligensen. De andligt skapandes uppgift och öde i samhället. (Intelligence; the problem and destiny of creative intellectual workers in human society.) (Trans. by Vanja Lantz.) Stockholm: Wahlström & Widstrand, 1944. Pp. 218. 7.50 Kr.

1029. Hakama, K. Virheen psykologiaa. (The psychology of error.) *Kasvatusopillen Aikakaus.*, 1944, 3, 90-95.

1030. Lantz, B. Some dynamic aspects of success and failure. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1945, 59, No. 1. Pp. vi + 40.—An experimental situation, one hour in duration, presented to 212 boys, age 9 years, IQ 80-120: (1) 9 selected tests from Form L of the Revised Stanford-Binet Scale, (2) a game in which the task was to secure a ball from a box in 3 different ways, and (3) 9 comparable tests from Form M. The 107 boys who succeeded in the ball game were not significantly different from the 105 who failed except in their greater expression of determination to win. The effects of success and failure in the ball game on subsequent test performance were as follows: Success increased average scores on the mental test, decreased score variability, and tended to increase ratings on traits and attitudes favoring better personal-social adjustments; failure served as a depressant, inhibiting the expected average test-retest increase, decreased the number of correct responses only on those test items which involved the use of thought processes, decreased the ratings on willingness, self-confidence, and attention, and produced adjustments reflecting tensions and tendencies to refer to the intervening ball game, to leave the failure situation hurriedly, and toward psychological departure. Bibliography of 51 items.—V. Nowlis (Indiana).

1031. Lehman, H. C. "Intellectual" vs. "physical peak" performance. *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1945, 61, 127-137.—A series of analyses have been made of the chronological age at which peak performance is attained. Included are the performances of athletes, composers, painters, authors, scientists, mathematicians, and philosophers. There is some spread in median age range, and modal score is from 32 to 34 years of age in the several fields. "It seems apparent that the nicest neuromuscular coordination and the best creative thinking must occur (most frequently) at very nearly the same chronological age level.

This seeming agreement in such widely different fields . . . seems too good an agreement to be the result of mere coincidence."—*E. Girden* (Brooklyn).

1032. **Piret, R.** *Les théories de Piaget et la critique.* (Piaget's theories and the criticism.) *Cah. Pédag., Univ. Liège*, 1945, 6, No. 1, 10-15.—This article comprises a review of experimental studies which have suggested criticism of Piaget's theorizing about children's thinking. About 20 French, German, English, and American works are cited. The general conclusion is that Piaget has made several methodological errors. He has been too facile in identifying the content of thought with the capacity for its expression. He has neglected to run control experiments on children of superior mental ability, on children observed in the family situation, and on adult subjects, whose logical ability he has exaggerated. Finally it would appear that the thinking of children develops regularly rather than step-wise as is Piaget's opinion.—*R. Nihard* (Liège).

1033. **Pittrich, —.** *Denkstörungen bei Hirnverletzten.* (Thought disturbances in brain-injured cases.) *Samml. Psychiat. neurol. Einzeldarstell.*, 1944, 23. Pp. 97.—The intelligence of 7 cases of brain injury through gun-shot wounds was tested by 8 items of verbal thinking (definitions, analogies, interpretation of proverbs, etc.), 7 of perceptual thinking (picture interpretation, absurdities, object sorting, etc.), 10 of spatial thinking (pencil mazes, continuation of patterns, the Pintner-Paterson mannequin, etc.), 2 of technical thinking (interpretation of drawings and technical problems), and 4 of motor thinking (wire bending, two-hand co-ordination, etc.). The qualitative findings for each case are given in detail, and there are 53 figures with the text. The general conclusion is that severity of deficit in the various tasks corresponds largely to previous clinical observations of behavior. The practical significance of the findings is the possible use of such tests in rehabilitation.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brooklyn).

1034. **Silz, W.** *Otto Ludwig and the process of poetic creation.* *Publ. mod. Lang. Ass. Amer.*, 1945, 60, 860-878.—Ludwig is described as an eidetic visionary whose poetic and dramatic creations were the product of a perfectionist intellect working over the original vivid, though fragmentary, revelations of his unconscious mind. In clutching too soon and too zealously for the intuitive products of his creative mood, he stifled them. The essentially passive and receptive role of the conscious mind in the course of artistic creation is illustrated by references to the experience of other geniuses, such as Grillparzer, Flaubert, Jean Paul, Teasdale, Masefield, and Stevenson.—*M. Sheehan* (Hunter).

1035. **Underwood, B. J.** *The effect of successive interpolations on retroactive and proactive inhibition.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1945, 59, No. 3. Pp. v + 33.—Two experiments (A and B) on retroactive inhibition (RI) and one (C) on proactive inhibition (PI) are reported. In experiment A, 24 subjects learned an original list of paired adjectives (OL), then learned (4 trials each) 2, 4, or 6 other lists in the following 25

minutes, and finally relearned the OL. In experiment B, 24 Ss learned an OL, then a single intervening list during 8, 16, or 24 trials, and finally relearned OL. In experiment C, learning of the OL was preceded by 2, 4, or 6 lists and followed by a 25-minute rest and the relearning of OL. The chief results are as follows: In experiment A, RI increased directly with increase in number of interpolated lists, but there was no reliable difference in the number of trials for relearning OL to mastery. In experiment B, RI remained relatively constant in the first recall trial following 8, 16, or 24 trials on the single intervening list, but the rate of dissipation of RI was greatest after 24 interpolated trials and least after 16. In experiment C, PI increased directly with number of prior lists but was very transitory. There is theoretical interpretation in terms of the two-factor theory, the principle of unlearning, and certain intervening variables.—*V. Nowlis* (Indiana).

1036. **Wertheimer, M.** *Productive thinking.* New York & London: Harper, 1945. Pp. xi + 224. \$3.00.—This is a Gestalt psychology summarizing and analyzing new experiments by the author. Concrete cases of thinking, particularly those of Galileo and Einstein, are presented as relatively closed systems.—*W. S. Hunter* (Brown).

1037. **Yoshioka, J. G., & Jones, H. E.** *An analysis of children's maze learning, in terms of stages of learning.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1945, 67, 203-214.—"One hundred fifty-one eighth grade pupils in a public junior high school were tested in a balanced order, on two patterns of a stylus maze. . . . It was found that a transfer effect, from one pattern to the next, was manifested chiefly in performance on the first trial. . . . Errors in successive stages of learning were found to decrease more rapidly than time scores. In errors, but not in time scores, successive stages of learning resulted in a sharp increase in relative variability. . . . Differentiation of patterns in terms of difficulty was more marked for errors than for time. . . . Correlations of the order of .5 were found between performance scores on successive patterns. . . . Standard score charts were presented for a series of individual cases, illustrating contrasting profiles in the components of learning."—*R. B. Ammons* (Syracuse).

[See also abstracts 977, 994, 1010, 1011, 1059, 1128, 1137, 1138, 1153, 1154, 1267, 1287, 1307.]

MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES (incl. Emotion, Sleep)

1038. [Anon.] *Fertility and educational level of parents.* *Statist. Bull. Metrop. Life Insur.*, 1945, 26, No. 11, 6-7.—The tendency for the reproductive rate of American families to decrease with advance in educational attainment of either parent is influenced to a greater degree by the education of the wife than by the education of the husband. The variation in rates is influenced more by the area of residence than by the education of the parents.—*G. S. Speer* (Illinois Inst. Tech.).

1039. Aronson, L. R. Influence of the stimuli provided by the male cichlid fish, *Tilapia macrocephala*, on the spawning frequency of the female. *Physiol. Zool.*, 1945, 18, 403-415.—The purpose of this investigation of the courting behavior of the cichlid fish was to determine whether sexual exteroception affects ovulation and oviposition, and, if so, by what sensory modality the stimuli are transmitted. In each of nine replications of the experiment, six different heterosexual pairs were observed, one in each of six experimental stages: (1) open aquarium (control), (2) transparent fence dividing the aquarium (no physical contact), (3) transparent partition (eliminated contact and chemical stimulation), (4) opaque partition (visual stimuli eliminated), (5) two separate aquaria but with transparent walls (prevented contact, chemical, and vibratory stimuli), and (6) two separate aquaria (female completely isolated from the male). It was found that while completely isolated females continued to spawn at infrequent intervals, the sight of the male markedly increased spawning frequency. Also when visual stimulation was possible, nest building near the partition was frequently undertaken by both sexes; otherwise only the female built nests and at sites apparently chosen at random.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1040. Beach, F. A. Bisexual mating behavior in the male rat: effects of castration and hormone administration. *Physiol. Zool.*, 1945, 18, 390-402.—The behavior of a 'bisexual' male rat is described before and after castration and after subsequent injections of testosterone propionate and of estrogen and progesterone. The bearing of these observations upon theories of the neurohumoral control of sexual activity is discussed. Three independent variables are regarded as contributing to the control of male mating behavior: the character and intensity of the varying external stimulus, the mediation of certain behavioral responses provided for in the neuromuscular constitution of the animal, and endocrine secretions. It is suggested that (at least in some species) all males possess neuromuscular mechanisms for feminine behavior as well as for masculine behavior, but the former is comparatively unresponsive to stimulation. An affinity is indicated between androgen and the neural mechanisms for masculine response and between estrogen and the feminine mechanisms, without the two chemical sensitizers necessarily being antagonistic in their effects. In cases of bisexual behavior in males, it is tentatively concluded that the feminine mechanisms are unusually responsive to stimulation and that the capacity for sexual arousal is extremely high.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1041. Brain, W. R. Speech and handedness. *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 837-841.—"This lecture is an attempt to put together and interpret the contributions of various branches of science to the study of handedness and its relation to speech. . . . It is safe to say that between 5 and 10% of the population of Britain and America is left-handed, and that left-

handedness is about twice as common in males as in females. . . . Handedness cannot be regarded simply as a hereditary character. Heredity is undoubtedly its most important cause; and so far as the evidence goes, right-handedness behaves as a mendelian dominant and left-handedness as a recessive. . . . The association between ocular dominance and handedness is not very close. . . . When the left cerebral hemisphere is damaged early in life, the right hemisphere usually takes over the speech functions of the left. . . . we can be reasonably sure that the dominance of one hemisphere was a precondition of symbolic thinking and expression. . . . and we may guess that when human culture first developed man was already both able to speak and predominantly right-handed. . . . In left-handed persons. . . . the right hemisphere may function as the major one for speech but behave as the minor one in other respects. . . . There is considerable evidence. . . . correlating stuttering with anomalies of handedness."—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1042. Burt, C. The factorial study of physical types. *Man*, 1944, 44, 82-86.—The results of a 'multiple factor-analysis' of anthropometric measurements of 203 British males and of 533 American males (data from the Howard growth study) reveal the following: a general factor identified as growth or size; a bipolar factor having to do with vertical or longitudinal as opposed to transverse or circumferential measurements; several minor factors which may be concerned with obesity and with breadth of shoulder, chest, and possibly pelvis; and a specific factor governing the length of the arm and leg bones. The 'group-factor' method of analysis revealed five factors identified as size, longitudinal, transverse, leg, and trunk factors. "I venture to urge that the only adequate method for exact research is the construction of a partial regression equation, weighting each trait in proportion with their importance in characterizing the type. . . . With this device the ideal for the type in question is specified by a set of representative measurements. . . . and the correlation of the given individual with this standard pattern can indicate how nearly he approximates to a perfect representative of this type."—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1043. Chafe'i, A. M. [Psychological bases of human work.] *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1945, 1, 137-150.—The importance of psychological factors and the participation of the whole person in work are stressed. French summary.—C. N. Cofer (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1044. Fluge, F. Om svartsykja. (The psychology of jealousy.) *Syn og Segn*, 1945, 76-86.

1045. Freisling, J. Zur Psychologie des Feldwespe. (Contribution to the psychology of the field wasp.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1943, 5, 438-463.

1046. Goldsmith, E. D., Gordon, A. S., & Charipper, H. A. Estrogens, thiourea, thiouracil, and the tolerance of rats to simulated high altitudes (low atmospheric pressures). *Endocrinology*, 1945, 36, 364-369.—In view of the literature cited relative to

the effects of thiourea, thiouracil, and estrogens in increasing tolerance of the rat for lowered barometric pressures, these relations are investigated further. Results show that treated and untreated males are less resistant to high altitudes than females, but males fed a thiourea ration survived longer than the males on a stock diet both with and without estradiol dipropionate injections. The higher tolerance of females remains unexplained.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1047. Gottschaldt, K. *Perinnöllisyyspsykologian peruskysymyksiä*. (Fundamentals of inheritance psychology.) *Kastratus ja Koulu*, 1941, No. 5, 177-191.

1048. Hughes, A. M. *Cretinism in rats induced by thiouracil*. *Endocrinology*, 1944, 34, 69-76.—The continued administration of thiouracil to rats from the time of birth resulted in a marked retardation of growth, arrested development, mild anemia, and changes similar to those seen in cretinism. These effects, which are thought to be brought about by an inhibition of thyroid activity, were not observed if the injections were not made daily or if thyroxin was given concurrently. The young of thiouracil-treated mothers appeared to be normal but showed thyroid hyperplasia as early as 1 day of age and retarded development at 10 days, indicating the possibility of placental and mammary transmission of the drug.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1049. Hughes, A. M., & Astwood, E. B. *Inhibition of metamorphosis in tadpoles by thiouracil*. *Endocrinology*, 1944, 34, 138-139.—Thiouracil in a concentration of 1:2000 inhibited the metamorphosis of *Rana clamitans* ordinarily induced by injections of thyrotropin. Since the action of thyroxin in inducing metamorphosis is not inhibited, it is believed that the drug prevents the production of thyroid hormone.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1050. Hyman, I., & Beswick, W. F. *Measurement of skin resistance in peripheral nerve injuries*. *War Med., Chicago*, 1945, 8, 258-260.—The authors used Richter's dermometer which involves the principle that skin resistance varies with the amount of sweating and that sweating is increased in irritation of peripheral nerves and decreased after section. In addition to its purely neurological applications, the dermometer test is useful in delineating the area of nerve injury in cases of superimposed neurotic manifestations giving a bizarre pattern of sensory perception, in hysteria, and in malingering.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1051. Ingle, D. J. *A further study of the effect of diet on adrenal weights in rats*. *Endocrinology*, 1945, 37, 7-14.—The effects of high carbohydrate and high protein diets on the weights of adrenal glands were studied in young male rats. Using a casein diet in which approximately 67% of the caloric value of the diet was derived from protein, it was found, in confirmation of an earlier study, that there was little or no hypertrophy as compared to the effect of a high carbohydrate diet. When high casein and high

lactalbumin diets were used in which approximately 80% of the caloric value of the diet was derived from protein, there was a definite increase in the weights of adrenal glands above those of similar animals fed a high carbohydrate diet.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1052. Ingle, D. J., & Kuizenga, M. H. *The relative potency of some adrenal cortical steroids in the muscle-work test*. *Endocrinology*, 1945, 36, 218-226.—The literature is briefly reviewed and new experimental evidence added to the study of the effect of four C-11-oxygenated compounds and corticosterone upon the ability of adrenalectomized rats to work. The effectiveness of these substances are statistically compared and the rank order of their effectiveness given. The study supports previous conclusions that the decreased ability of adrenalectomized rats to work is due to adrenal cortical insufficiency and not to operative shock.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1053. Ingle, D. J., Li, C. H., & Evans, H. M. *The effect of pure adrenocorticotrophic hormone on the work performance of hypophysectomized rats*. *Endocrinology*, 1944, 35, 91-95.—A specially prepared adrenocorticotrophic hormone was injected into hypophysectomized male rats and work records taken from the gastrocnemius muscle weighted with 100 grams and made to contract by direct faradic stimulation. Necropsies were made. The effect of the hormone was to cause an acceleration in loss of weight, a marked adrenal cortical hypertrophy, thymus atrophy, and a marked increase in the amount of work over the untreated animals.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1054. Koger, M. *The effectiveness of gonadotropin injections followed by insemination in inducing pregnancy in ewes*. *Endocrinology*, 1945, 37, 165-170.—The effect of gonadotropin injections in ewes not at estrus is studied relative to receptivity to the ram, vaginal secretions, conception to insemination or force-breeding, and aftereffects.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1055. Lindberg, G. *Skrattet och människan. En psykologisk studie*. (Laughter and man; a psychological study.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, [1941]. Pp. 98. 3.25 Kr.

1056. Lindner, T. *Til »instinkternas» försvar*. (On defense of instincts.) *Soc.-med. Tidskr.*, [1944], 21, No. 5.

1057. Molitor, A. *Das Verhalten der Raubwespen*. (The behavior of predatory wasps.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1939-1940, 3, 60-74; 347-371.

1058. Montagu, M. F. A. *An introduction to physical anthropology*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1945. Pp. xiv + 326. \$4.00.—The first half of this book contains chapters describing the primate order, the evolution of the apes, and the evolution of man. Three chapters concern ethnic groups: the criteria and mechanism of differentiation, particularly as related to blood agglutination types, a description of the main ethnic groups of today, and the relation of these differences to mentality and culture. The

final chapter surveys studies of heredity and environment as related to criminality, constitution, sex, bodily form, disease, and physical growth. An appendix summarizes anthropological measurements.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).

1059. Petrova, M. K. *Izmenenie uslovno-refleksnol deiatel'nosti i obshchego povedeniia sobak razlichnykh nervnykh tipov pri dlitel'nom primenenii tireoidina.* (Changes in the conditioned reflex activity and in the behavior of dogs belonging to various nervous types under prolonged use of thyroid extract.) *Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlov.*, 1945, 12, 49-80.—Prolonged use of thyroid extract (from 2 to 8 months) on dogs of various neural types resulted in a pronounced increase in excitability in all dogs except two of the weak neural type. Dogs prone to the development of functional skin diseases developed them as a result of the use of thyroid extract. Previously extinguished phobic reactions reappeared. Dogs who had never refused food, even when in the hypnotic state, now avoided it. The general conclusion is that the administration of thyroid extract resulted in the weakening of the irritative and inhibitory processes in dogs. English summary.—*G. A. Kimble* (Brown).

1060. Petrova, M. K. *Vliianie khronicheskogo primeneniia alkogolia na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' sobak, razlichnykh po sile nervnoi sistemy.* (Effect of chronic use of alcohol on the higher nervous activity of dogs with nervous systems of varying strength.) *Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlov.*, 1945, 12, 81-105.—The effect of prolonged use of alcohol was investigated, using as subjects 10 dogs of various neural types. It was noted that younger dogs of the stronger neural types refused to take milk to which alcohol had been added. The weaker dogs, however, drank the same mixture readily and soon thereafter either showed signs of extreme excitement or else fell asleep. Under the prolonged use of alcohol, all dogs showed first a weakening of the inhibitory process and later on a decrease in the excitatory process as well. Old dogs, exhausted from many years of experimental work, were affected most by continued use of alcohol. One dog displayed a phobia toward the experimenter. Another showed symptoms suggesting alcoholic hallucinations. English summary.—*G. A. Kimble* (Brown).

1061. Plass, H. R. *Emotional albuminuria in returned flying officers.* *War Med., Chicago*, 1945, 8, 153-155.—In a series of 935 officers under 30 years returning from overseas combat duty, 49 had albuminuria not traceable to organic disease. Fifteen minutes after venepuncture for a Kahn test, 160 had albuminuria and several fainted. Of these, 111 had clear urine before venepuncture. Officers having operational fatigue had slightly more frequent and severe cases. The methods used in this series reproduced those previously applied to a group of aviation cadets. The percentage of albuminuria among the returnees is lower, possible reasons being the higher age, grueling experiences, and the fact that the result of the test is not of vital importance

to the returnee's prospects. It is practically impossible to ascertain the ultimate fate of cadets who had albuminuria. Emotional albuminuria may depend on vasoconstrictor changes in the viscera. It is one of the many signs of autonomic activity under conditions of decompensation.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1062. Portenier, L. G. *Mechanical aptitudes of university women.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 477-482.—The Detroit Mechanical Aptitude Examination and the Ohio State University Psychological Test were administered to 425 women students of the University of Wyoming. The mean percentile on the O.S.U. test was found to be somewhat above average, and the median and mean scores on the Detroit were above average on all of the subtests. Various subtest correlations and other analyses indicate to the author that mechanical aptitude is not a special ability, but is, rather, a complex of skills derived from the social milieu.—*H. Hill* (Indiana).

1063. Riddle, O., & Lahr, E. L. *On broodiness of ring doves following implants of certain steroid hormones.* *Endocrinology*, 1944, 35, 255-260.—The purpose of this study was to learn whether those steroids effective in rats were likewise active in birds and whether the effective steroid hormones increase the output of prolactin from the pituitary of the treated dove. Several steroids were tested and broodiness investigated under various conditions and at several stages. Those steroid hormones previously observed to promote maternal behavior in rats effectively induced broodiness in doves and concurrently caused a release of prolactin from the dove's pituitary.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1064. Taylor, H. L., Erickson, L., Henschel, A., & Keys, A. *The effect of bed rest on the blood volume of normal young men.* *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1945, 144, 227-232.—An average loss in blood volume of 572 ml., or 9.3%, was found to occur due to the effects of 3 weeks of complete bed rest. This reduction was accounted for almost entirely in terms of contraction of the plasma volume. The first week of reconditioning resulted in an increase in plasma volume to pre-bed rest levels but was accompanied by an apparent loss of red cells.—*T. G. Andrews* (Chicago).

1065. Thorn, G. W., Clinton, M., Jr., Davis, B. M., & Lewis, R. A. *Effect of adrenal cortical hormone therapy on altitude tolerance.* *Endocrinology*, 1945, 36, 381-390.—Control and treated animals injected with concentrated extract of adrenal cortex were exposed to barometric pressure equivalent to altitudes of 32,000, 34,000, and 36,000 feet and survival percentages calculated. Pathological changes were also noted. Treatment with adrenal cortical extract greatly increased the survival rate of exposed animals, whereas other test substances did not. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is not known.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1066. Weddell, G., Feinstein, B., & Pattle, R. E. *The electrical activity of voluntary muscle in man under normal and pathological conditions.* *Brain*, 1944, 67, 178-257.—It was found that no electrical

activity could be recorded from a voluntary muscle which is completely relaxed, but motor unit action potentials appear in response to voluntary contraction. There is no simple relationship between the motor unit activity and the degree of muscle tone. Repetitive potentials can be recorded from fibrillating muscle fibers in denervated voluntary muscle. A large number of additional conclusions are presented.—*T. G. Andrews* (Chicago).

1067. *Wislka, A.* Weitere Untersuchungen über die Aktionspotentialentladungen einer einzelnen Muskelfaser. (New researches on the action potential discharge in a single muscular fiber.) *Skand. Arch. Physiol.*, 1939, 82, 258-264.

1068. *Wolf, S.* The relation of gastric function to nausea in man. *J. clin. Invest.*, 1943, 22, 877-882.—Nausea induced by caloric vestibular stimulation, swinging, rotation of the head, and situations involving a fear response was invariably correlated with abrupt decrease in gastric motility and hypotonia of the stomach wall. Other changes noted included salivation, sweating, and tachycardia followed by bradycardia. When gastric contractions were maintained by administering prostigmine and atropine in combination, nausea never developed—even under strong stimulation. The possible prophylactic use against seasickness is suggested.—*C. E. Henry* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1069. *Young, W. C., & Fish, W. R.* The ovarian hormones and spontaneous running activity in the female rat. *Endocrinology*, 1945, 36, 181-189.—The general opinion that the running activity associated with estrus in the white rat is stimulated by the ovarian estrogens or their metabolites is investigated. Running activity in a revolving cage was recorded for several animals prior to ovariectomy, during an interval without treatment, and following treatment with various estrogenic substances. Complete restoration of running activity followed the administering of rather small quantities of estrone. The amount of activity was generally proportional to that prior to ovariectomy rather than to the amount of hormone given. The authors postulate that "the character of running activity like that of the mating responses is strongly influenced by unidentified somatic factors—rather than by quantitative fluctuations in the amount of available estrogenic substances." From the similarities and differences between running activity and the mating response, they suggest that these two features of estrous behavior are mediated by different mechanisms.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

[See also abstracts 992, 1024, 1031, 1091, 1093, 1105, 1114, 1115, 1122, 1170, 1171, 1282, 1307, 1319.]

PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

1070. *Abenheimer, K. M.* On narcissism—including an analysis of Shakespeare's *King Lear*. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 322-329.—Various illustrations of narcissism are given, e.g., schizoid personalities, *Citizen Kane*, several versions of the

Narcissus myth, and *King Lear*. The attitude is ideotypically one which develops "when self-assertion is excluded by fear and when, at the same time, the ego has to be protected against self-destructive tendencies."—*E. R. Hilgard* (Stanford).

1071. *Christensen, A.* Drømme. Iagttagelser og Undersøgelser. (Dreams; observations and studies.) Copenhagen: Einar Munksgaard, [1941]. Pp. 232. 8 Kr.

1072. *Christensen, A.* Drömmar. Iakttagelser och undersökningar. (Dreams; observations and studies.) (Trans. by P. Gerner.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, [1942]. Pp. 215. 5 Kr.

1073. *Farrow, E. P.* Psychoanalyze yourself. New York: International Universities Press, 1945. Pp. xv + 157. \$2.00.—This book, with a brief foreword by Freud, reports the author's results from a consistent application of a process of self-analysis over a period of 18 years. The method employed by the author consisted of observational work upon the products of free association from his own mind, and it served to elicit deeply repressed material in a manner analogous to psychoanalysis.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1074. *Feldman, S. S.* Interpretation of a typical and stereotyped dream met with only during psychoanalysis. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1945, 14, 511-515.—Six variations of a typical stereotyped dream occurring only during analysis are cited and interpreted. In the dream, resentment is expressed over the intrusion (in one form or another) by others into the analytic situation. The dream usually occurs when analysis is far advanced, and it opens the way to the deepest and most strongly repressed wishes of the patient.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1075. *Fenichel, O.* The concept of trauma in contemporary psycho-analytical theory. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 33-44.—Excessive tension, from which every neurosis originates, can be effected either by trauma or by a damming-up through a defense against instinct. The trauma may be external in origin, but similarly an increase of excitation from within may have the same effect as external excitation. Ordinarily instinctual excitation increases by degrees and leads to a process of satisfaction. Under two conditions, instinctual tension can lead to traumatic states and true "instinctual danger" emerges: (1) if the external world threatens to intervene in an unpleasurable way in the process of instinctual action, thereby making the instinctual demand a danger because it involves external danger and (2) if there is a chronic or acute inadequacy in the apparatus for producing instinctual satisfaction so that satisfaction is unattainable and expectation of satisfaction vanishes during excitation. Clinical material is cited and discussed to illustrate these points.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1076. *Jones, E.* Reminiscent notes on the early history of psycho-analysis in English speaking

countries. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 8-10.—The earliest publicists of psychoanalysis in England were F. W. H. Myers in 1897, Mitchell Clarke in 1898, and Havelock Ellis in 1904. The first paper on psychoanalysis itself in English, an adverse one, was by Dr. Putnam of Harvard in 1906, while the first favorable paper was by Dr. E. Jones in 1909, and the first favorable paper in England was by Dr. Mitchell in 1910. Psychoanalysis was first practiced in London in 1905, in New York in 1908, and in Boston in 1910.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1077. Klein, M. The Oedipus complex in the light of early anxieties. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 11-33.—Clinical case material from two children suffering from severe emotional difficulties is cited to demonstrate typical early anxiety situations, their connection with the Oedipus complex, and the relation between the depressive position and libidinal development and to effect a comparison between the author's conclusions and Freud's views on the subject matter. The conclusion is offered that emotional and sexual development, object relations, and superego are interdependent and interact from the beginning.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1078. Lima, S. Hypnose og suggesjon. (Hypnosis and suggestion.) *Syn og Segn*, [1943], 49, 242-252.

1079. Lindner, R. M. Hypnoanalysis as psychotherapy. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1945, 6, 371-374.—"Hypnoanalysis is a radically abbreviated form of dynamic psychotherapy, the operational field of which has been defined as extending to cases wherein a relatively intact ego is presented to therapy. The method makes a special demand upon the clinician, relating to his observance of certain operational rules and to his self-knowledge."—*C. E. Henry* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1080. Sandström, T. Självhävdelse och neuros. En psykoanalytisk nyorientering. (Self-assertion and neurosis; a new orientation of psychoanalysis.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, [1945]. Pp. 177. 7 Kr.

1081. Strachey, J. Bibliography: list of English translations of Freud's works. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 67-76.—Freud's writings, now in English, totaling 147 by the end of August, 1945, are listed numerically and in chronological order, books differentiated from articles, and each entry introduced by either the original date of publication in German or the date of writing, so that the original and its translation may be readily identified. Also listed are 5 abridgments, 2 authorized, 3 not, with an indication of their contents.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1082. Wolberg, L. R. Hypnoanalysis. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1945. Pp. xviii + 342. \$4.00.—The first part of this book, 136 pages, contains a brief account of the pertinent facts in the case history of a deteriorating hospitalized schizophrenic patient and a detailed systematic account of that

patient's gradual progressive recovery under a combination of hypnotic and psychoanalytic therapy. The next section (21 pages), "A Dynamic Interpretation," by A. Kardiner, constitutes a comprehensive psychoanalytic interpretation of the problem presented by the patient, the rationale of the therapeutic procedures, and the significances of the procedures leading to a successful return to the community. Part II discusses the theory and practice of psychoanalysis, giving a systematic exposition of hypnoanalysis as a separate and combined utilization of hypnotic and psychoanalytic techniques; it demonstrates the unique effectiveness of hypnosis in the development of situations that can lead to therapeutic progress for the patient. The details of the therapeutic procedures employed are elaborated and illustrated and their clinical and theoretical significances indicated.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

[See also abstracts 986, 1095, 1097, 1132, 1134, 1208.]

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

1083. Abrahams, A. Chronic fatigue. *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 421-422.—The author is of the opinion that the complaint of 'overwork' is an indication of mental ill-health, a convenient method of satisfying the conscience, not a cause of the condition classed as chronic fatigue.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1084. Asperger, H. Postenzephalitische Persönlichkeitsstörungen. (Postencephalitic disturbances of personality.) *Münch. med. Wschr.*, 1944, 91, 114-117.

1085. B[acon], S. D. A student of the problems of alcohol and alcoholism views the motion picture, *The Lost Weekend*. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1945, 6, 402-405.—Implications brought out by the motion picture are that all drinkers are like the hero, that anyone who drinks will become like the hero, that nothing can be done about drinking, and that doctors and hospitals are useless, inefficient, and heartless. Alcoholics will find arguments to buttress their rationalizations. "The serious student of alcoholism has tried earnestly to get public recognition of the fact that the alcoholic is an ill man; *The Lost Weekend* will not further, but will obstruct, this recognition."—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1086. Beal, G., & Stanton, R. G. Reduction in the number of Mongolian defectives—a result of family limitations. *Canad. J. publ. Hlth*, 1945, 36, 33-37.

1087. Bennett, E. Some tests for the discrimination of neurotic from normal subjects. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 271-277; 280-282.—Eighty patients in a neurotic center and 80 ordinary patients from surgical and medical wards were studied by means of a neurotic inventory designed by Slater (see 20: 1141), an annoyances test, and a modification of Pressey's X-O test. The neurotics on the inventory show more anxiety, hysteria, and depres-

sion than the normal group. Neurotics are more sensitive to all the annoyance items. On the X-O test they record more subjective worries and fewer objective interests. Intercorrelations are given and the resulting table subjected to factor analysis. The first factor reflects the psychological content of the tests, indicating that in neurotics there is a tendency for interest to be deflected from the environment on to the self. The second factor apparently is related to the form of the subtests, but not to their content. The test items are reported in full.—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1088. Berliner, F., Beveridge, R. L., Mayer-Gross, W., & Moore, J. N. P. **Prefrontal leucotomy; report on 100 cases.** *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 325-328.—The clinical results are described of prefrontal leucotomies (Freeman and Watts operation) performed on 100 chronic psychotic patients selected for the presence of mental tension, which "may be thought of as a persistent emotional charge sustaining and to some extent determining the clinical picture." Post-operative organic disturbances of memory, orientation, or other intellectual functions were found to be but transient, except in one patient. The necessity for postoperative re-education is stressed. "The outstanding impressions gained from the first 100 cases are the excellent results in a small group of obsessives, the encouraging results in chronic melancholia, and above all the remarkable change in outlook of schizophrenics. . . ."—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1089. Braceland, F. J. **Mental hygiene and morale.** *Hosp. Cps Quart.*, Wash., 1945, 18, No. 5, 51-53.—Naval mental hygiene and morale are problems of every naval personnel. However those with certain duties are more effective in determining morale, good or bad. The assigner of billets is especially responsible; he should get the right man in the right job as far as that is possible. An efficient chaplain can do more for many minor mental difficulties than can the medical officer. The hospital corpsman comes in contact with many minor physical difficulties that the doctor never sees, and he can do much in creating good morale. Since the proper handling of neuropsychiatric patients is of extreme importance, treatment by hospital corpsmen may well determine the course of recovery in many cases.—G. W. Knox (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1090. Castillejos Bezires, S. **Contribución al estudio de la esquizofrenia desde el punto de vista bioeléctrico.** (Contribution to the study of schizophrenia from the bioelectric point of view.) Mexico, 1944. Pp. 78.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Encephalograms of 12 patients are presented and discussed, no conclusive generalizations being reached. 18 plates.—H. D. Spoerl (Jeffersonville, Vt.).

1091. Cornsweet, A. C., Wittson, C. L., & Hunt, W. A. **Psychiatric examination of nonswimmers.** *Nav. med. Bull.*, Wash., 1945, 44, 1023-1028.—A study was made of 381 cases of persistent nonswimmers who were unable to swim after 3 weeks of

special instruction. Of these, 73% showed non-emotional causative factors, the main being (1) lack of motivation and (2) poor motor co-ordination which showed up in other motor functions of the subjects. In 4%, the nonswimming symptom was found to be a part of a larger psychoneurotic condition. These individuals were discharged, although they had passed the original screening test. The remaining 23% showed a strong fear of water, with no other neurotic symptoms. The causative factor in these cases was attributed to some traumatic experience connected with swimming. Individual treatment and consultation were found to eliminate this phobia sufficient for the required learning function.—G. W. Knox (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1092. Cushman, J. F., & Landis, C. [Eds.] **Case histories of compulsive drinkers.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1945, 6, 300-334.—These cases continue a series of interpretive histories (see 20: 157), including the psychologist's report upon the results of the Wechsler-Bellevue, vocational interest, and level of aspiration tests.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1093. Dahlberg, G. **Eine Theorie über die Natur der Gefühle und ein Vorschlag zur Therapie des manisch-depressiven Irreseins.** (A theory of the nature of feeling and a proposed therapy for manic-depressive psychoses.) *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, [1943], 18, 235-244.

1094. Danziger, L., & Landahl, H. D. **Some quantitative aspects of shock therapy in psychoses.** *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1945, 7, 213-218.—A quantitative analysis of the immediate results of insulin and electric shock therapy given a series of patients with schizophrenic reactions leads to a definition of minimum standards of adequacy of treatment and suggests that the immediate outcome in adequately treated patients depends on the duration of the illness. The experimental results are rationalized by a formal theory which postulates a slow development of the illness, improvement to some extent after each treatment, and a slow relapse.—(Courtesy *Bull. math. Biophys.*).

1095. David, H. H., & Coulonjou, R. **Hallucinations auditives sans délire par affections neurologiques.** (Nondelirious auditory hallucinations in neurological affections.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1944, 102, 139-143.—Two cases involving auditory hallucinations are presented. A woman of 31 who had suffered from headaches since her second year began to experience auditory hallucinations of singing without imputing reality character to these hallucinations. Surgical ablation of a meningioma of the lesser wing of the sphenoid (external variety) terminated the hallucinations. A 37-year-old woman had suffered, since 1942, from headaches, vertigo, auditory hallucinations, and a bilateral hearing difficulty which had resulted in absolute deafness. The patient seemed fully aware of the inner origin of the hallucinations. Treatment for syphilis evidenced both in the blood and in the cerebrospinal fluid

terminated the headaches but not the deafness or the auditory hallucinations. The differential physiogenesis of the two types of hallucination is discussed.—*F. C. Sumner (Howard).*

1096. Evans, H. S., & Ziprick, H. F. Minor psychiatric reactions in officers. *War Med., Chicago*, 1945, 8, 137-142.—These officers were stationed in isolated, inactive overseas theaters. The salient point derived from the authors' experience is a more flexible attitude toward these disorders. Frustrations in the army may precipitate acute intense difficulties which frequently subside rapidly when the situation is adjusted. The same symptoms in civilians would be more serious as indicating slowly developing decompensation. The major difficulties are adaptation to authority and denial of ego gratifications. The two types have different backgrounds. In the first, the early traumatic situations had physical, nihilistic connotations. In the second, the threat to self was less personal and consisted of deprivations and a feeling of not being valuable and wanted. Civilian life often provides these gratifications in the form of achievement, and their loss gives a feeling of helplessness and detachment. When the submissive character has an unappreciative superior or a responsible assignment where criticisms and mistakes are inevitable, he often breaks down. The immediate problem in both groups is a free-floating hostility and bitterness, and no advance is possible until the patient understands its significance.—*M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).*

1097. Fenichel, O. The psychoanalytic theory of neurosis. New York: Norton, 1945. Pp. x + 703. \$7.50.—This book constitutes a comprehensive survey of the literature and a presentation of a psychoanalytic theory of the neuroses. Part I, Preliminary Considerations, 6 chapters, covers introductory considerations, structural points of view, the method of psychoanalysis, and the problems of early mental development and of the later phases of development. Part II, Psychoanalytic Theory of the Neuroses, 17 chapters, discusses in detail traumatic neuroses, neurotic conflict, and the mechanisms of symptom formation, particularly anxiety, conversion, organ neuroses, obsessional and compulsive behavior, pre-genital conversions, perversions and impulse neuroses, depression and mania, and schizophrenia. There follows discussion of secondary gains, character disorders, and combinations of traumatic neuroses and psychoneuroses. The final 2 chapters deal with the course and therapy of neuroses. 1,646-item bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).*

1098. Guttmann, E., & Baker, A. A. Neuroses in firemen. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 454-457.—Seventy cases admitted to an emergency hospital from the outbreak of war to 1 October 1944 are compared with 700 neurotics in the armed forces reported by Eysenck (see 19: 971). Depressive reactions in the past history give an ominous prognosis. Added responsibility sometimes contributes to the breakdown. There were very few neurotic cases among

London firemen during the blitz.—*W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).*

1099. Halpern, H. J. Hysterical amblyopia. *Bull. U. S. Army Med. Dep.*, 1944, No. 72, 84-87.—Fifteen cases of hysterical amblyopia which developed at a port of embarkation are presented in tabular form, showing visual acuity and fields of vision on admission to and at discharge from the hospital. All cases were discharged within a period of 9 to 30 days. No treatment was given. Recovery is ascribed to removal from the conflict situation by hospitalization.—*R. O. Rouse (Army Air Forces).*

1100. Harris, H. J. Functions of a psychiatrist in a Navy yard. *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1945, 44, 1036-1041.—The various duties of a psychiatrist in a Navy yard are reviewed. Most of his time is spent examining civilian applicants for employment and re-evaluation after employment. Efficient job placement is a major concern of this activity. Next in importance is the examination of Naval psychosomatic cases. The job of rehabilitation of discharges is also encountered by the psychiatrist.—*G. W. Knox (U. S. Naval Reserve).*

1101. Harrison, F. M. Psychiatry aboard a hospital ship during the attack on Pearl Harbor. *War Med., Chicago*, 1945, 8, 238-243.—This is an account by the Chief of the Neuropsychiatric Service of the *Solace*. The mental health of the Fleet was excellent before the attack, as indicated by the small number of neuropsychiatric cases admitted to the *Solace*. Its morale was of the highest during and after the attack; the response of the entire personnel was instantaneous and automatic. The number of psychiatric casualties (mostly anxiety neuroses and hysteria) was amazingly low, and some returned to duty within a few days. A few men were anxious and shaky during the attack but performed exceptionally well, only to break down a few days or weeks later. This mass experiment in emotional control demonstrates that battle experiences, however terrifying, do not as a rule produce a neurosis unless the individual is predisposed. Given health, rest, good leadership, and proper motivation, the average man can adapt adequately to all but the most extreme hardships, physical and psychological, of warfare.—*M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).*

1102. Haynes, E., & Jacobs, J. S. L. The treatment of involutional psychosis in the male. *Wis. med. J.*, 1945, 44, 209-212.—A description of the symptoms of involutional psychosis in the male shows the disorder to be similar to that in the female. Thirty such diagnoses were made over a period of 3 years, 27 of the melancholic type and 3 classified as paranoid; 26 remained for therapy. The average age was 53 years. Treatment consisted of electric shock, testosterone propionate, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, and psychotherapy when good rapport could be established. Average number of shocks was 8, 3 per week. Patients receiving shock plus endocrine therapy showed best response to treatment. Those patients with only a short history of disorder were most benefited by treatment; those having

paranoid or schizophrenic symptoms were less benefited than the other types.—*D. Schneider* (Wisconsin).

1103. **Helmy, M. A. K.** **Delusional states.** *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1945, 1, 261-258.—Briefly considered are the causes of and types of delusions, the mental syndromes in which they occur, and their prognosis. Arabic summary.—*C. N. Cofer* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1104. **Hodge, R. S.** **The impulsive psychopath: a clinical and electro-physiological study.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 472-476.—Of 70 cases referred for antisocial or criminal behavior, 29 showed a persistent theta rhythm; an additional 5 showed a resting delta rhythm; and a further 20 showed, with a normal resting record, delta rhythms developing after hyperpnea. It is tentatively suggested that in the impulsive, aggressive psychopath we are observing a condition where the normal establishment of corticothalamic association patterns is arrested at the age in childhood corresponding to the end of the latency and the beginning of homosexual periods.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1105. **Hooper, R. S., McGregor, J. M., & Nathan, P. W.** **Explosive rage following head injury.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 458-471.—In a series of 2,000 cases on head injury, only 10 cases showed attacks of explosive rage coming on dramatically subsequent to the injury. Twelve cases are described: 6 had abnormal EEGs; 6 were depressed, some as a result of the symptom; 4 showed aggressive personalities before injury. As few were irritable, the symptom is not necessarily the culmination of a phase of irritability. The attack of rage and accompanying amnesia are considered in relation to epilepsy and to hysterical amnesia. From a forensic standpoint these patients may be considered insane at the time of attack.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1106. **Institut för Medicinsk Psykologi och Psykoterapi.** [Ed.] **Själavård—självård.** (Psychotherapy and psychiatry.) Stockholm: Medéns, [1942]. Pp. 212. 7.50 Kr.—See 20: 955.

1107. **Kelley, K.** **Neuropsychiatric experiences in advance base unit.** *Nav. med. Bull.*, Wash., 1945, 45, 140-146.—Comparisons are made between the neuropsychiatric examinations of cases at an advanced base and the records taken of the same individuals during original screening tests in the U.S.A. The development of symptoms due to war experiences or war anxieties, between these two examinations, is pointed out. The author makes a distinction between temporary battle fatigue cases and more basic psychopathic states. The latter is more readily noted in the screening test, and it is suggested that more of these cases should be eliminated at that time.—*G. W. Knox* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1108. **Kepecs, J. G.** **Psychiatric disorders in Puerto Rican troops.** *War Med.*, Chicago, 1945, 8, 244-249.—Experiences with Puerto Rican troops in Panama show that the outstanding characteristic of their psychiatric disorders is sudden expression of

feeling in an external (voluntary muscular as contrasted with visceral) manner, without rationalization. Family ties are very strong, the environment is alien and confusing, and national sentiment minimal. The most frequent manifestation is hysterical nervous attacks, related to immediate external conflicts and utilized to achieve return home. Somnambulism with aggressive behavior occurs, and a belief in spiritualism and spiritual domination also plays a part. Puerto Ricans are generally courteous and appreciative, but they have strong inferiority feelings and react as a unit to real or fancied slights with general excitement, blows or nervous attacks. Emotional immaturity is widespread, and the development of a strong ego has been frustrated. Men who could serve acceptably at home break down when transplanted. The mental hygiene problems of Puerto Rico are closely bound to its social and economic problems, which are equally serious.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1109. **Khoroshko, V. K.** **Ucheniye o nervozakh.** (Studies in neuroses.) Moscow: Narkomzdrav SSSR, Medgiz, 1943. Pp. 155.

1110. **Klapman, J. W.** **Education, re-education and psychotherapy.** *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1945, 6, 375-378.—The correction of faulty education and conditioning is an important aspect of psychotherapy, and conversely, educational systems and techniques that yield good affective adjustment are important in the development of good mental health.—*C. E. Henry* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1111. **Landis, C., & Cushman, J.** **The relation of national prohibition to mental disease.** *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1945, 61, 469-473.—The rates of first admissions for alcoholic psychoses to N. Y. State mental hospitals were decreasing from 1909 to 1920 and increasing from 1921 to 1934. These changes were chiefly due to men aged 40 to 60. Finally, the rates have been decreasing since the late 1930's, after repeal of National Prohibition. "The argument that legal prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages will decrease the number of patients entering mental hospitals was decidedly not substantiated by the experience of N. Y. State mental hospitals."—*E. Gorden* (Brooklyn).

1112. **Langkjær, A.** **Har Ni komplex?** Populär psykoanalys och individualpsykologi. (Do you have complexes? Popular psychoanalysis and individual psychology.) (Trans. by E. Sköld.) Stockholm: Forum, [1945]. Pp. 271. 11.50 Kr.

1113. **Levin, M.** **Delirious disorientation: the law of the unfamiliar mistaken for the familiar.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 447-453.—The delirious patient mistakes the less for the more familiar, but disorientation in schizophrenia may cause the more familiar to be mistaken for the less. Delirious disorientation is considered an example of "reduction to a more automatic condition" described by H. Jackson.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1114. **Liberson, W. T.** **Study of word association processes. II. Reactions to "average emotional" and**

"average neutral" words in normal and abnormal populations. **Effect of electric convulsive therapy.** *Inst. of Living*, 1945, No. 13, 671-680.—Verbal reaction times to 16 most traumatic and to 16 least traumatic stimulus words of a previously scaled word list were studied. On the basis of indices devised, the following order of diagnostic groups was revealed: normal, manic-depressive, alcoholics, psychoneurotics, psychopaths, schizophrenics, shock-treated cases, and patients suffering from involutional melancholia. The data "suggest that mental disease affects . . . association time as such and not specifically the reaction time of the individual to emotional words."—*L. A. Pennington* (Illinois).

1115. **Liberson, W. T., & Prescott, B. D. Study of word association processes. III. Clinical and EEG correlations in a group of psychoneurotic patients.** *Inst. of Living*, 1946, No. 14, 20-28.—Word association tests were administered to 30 psychoneurotic patients, eight of whom were over 50 years of age. Those patients who revealed a "high word association index" (based upon popularity and speed of responses) showed a better prognosis than those with a low index. The latter group also revealed a tendency toward greater abnormalities in the EEG patterns.—*L. A. Pennington* (Illinois).

1116. **Lundquist, R. Über die Anosognosie.** (Concerning anosognosia.) *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, [1943], 18, 245-255.

1117. **Masserman, J. H. Principles of dynamic psychiatry, including an integrative approach to abnormal and clinical psychology.** Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1946. Pp. xix + 322. \$4.00.—The author defines psychiatry as the science of human behavior and presents the subject from the biodynamic point of view. The fundamental principles involved are: motivation; the determination of behavior by the organism's interpretation of its environment; deviation and substitution; and conflict. Numerous case histories and examples of animal experimentation are used to clarify and illustrate various dynamisms. There is a chapter on illustrative motion picture films, as well as a glossary of psychiatric terms and a 40-page bibliography.—*W. S. Hunter* (Brown).

1118. **Masserman, J. H., Jacques, M. G., & Nicholson, M. R. Alcohol as a preventive of experimental neuroses.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1945, 6, 281-299.—Nine cats trained in a feeding situation were given 2 to 2½ cc. of alcohol per kg. bodyweight on 3 to 7 occasions before being subjected to shock stimuli that induced severe conflicts in the feeding situation. Only 3 animals developed relatively mild neuroses. When the conflicts were repeated without antecedent intoxication, however, these 3 became severely neurotic and 5 of the other 6 became markedly neurotic. It is concluded that alcohol affords partial protection against neurotogenic effects of conflictual experiences, probably by diminishing the acuity of sensory experiences, disorganizing perceptual-integrative response formations, and impairing the retention of such reaction patterns as are

temporarily formed.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1119. **Melekhov, D. E. Vrachebno-trudovaya ekspertiza i trudoustroistvo invalidov otechestvennoi voiny s nevro-psichicheskimi zabolobaniyami.** (Expert testimony and vocational adjustment of neuro-psychiatric war invalids.) Moscow: Narkomzdrav SSSR, Medgiz, 1945. Pp. 124.

1120. **Miller, C. W., Jr. Delayed combat reactions in Air Force personnel.** *War Med.*, Chicago, 1945, 8, 253-257.—Reactions developing after redistribution in the Zone of the Interior are being noted with increasing frequency. Transient irritability, lowered morale, and maladaptation border on normality. Some men chose aviation because of group pressure, romantic ideas, or a desire for quick advancement, with no real knowledge of war objectives or feeling of personal responsibility. Fundamentally passive men who fought fairly well display maladjustment when deprived of group support. Anxiety and neurasthenic reactions, their symptoms depending on pre-existing patterns, occur; also hysterical, depressive, and guilt reactions. Pseudo-psychopathic aggressive behavior may occur in unstable men who had learned to adjust. Combat reactivated their aggressive drives to a degree intolerable in civil life. Treatment is fairly satisfactory. Its success depends largely on promptness, on the situation which the patient must face, and on whether minor symptoms have been overlooked or concealed. The chief factors in decreasing delayed reactions are recognition of the basic personality type and improvement of both military and non-military morale situations.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1121. **Osborne, J. W., & Cohen, J. Psychiatric factors in peripheral vasoneuropathy after chilling.** *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 204-206.—"It was observed that a history of sweaty hands and feet, and a tendency to neurosis, were common among soldiers suffering from peripheral vasoneuropathy after exposure to severe cold. Twenty-four cases were therefore submitted to a brief psychiatric examination. The findings suggest that the severity of the foot lesions is related to psychosomatic factors, the man of unstable personality being particularly liable to severe effects from cold." A critique of this article appears on page 288 of the same journal.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1122. **Overholzer, W. Psychiatric problems in the aged.** *Wis. med. J.*, 1945, 44, 300-304.—*D. Schneider* (Wisconsin).

1123. **Palmer, H. Military psychiatric casualties; experience with 12,000 cases.** *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 454-457; 492-494.—Classification of battle reactions "is based primarily on morale and includes four low-morale subgroups, classified as panic reactions, and four good-morale subgroups, classified as anguish reactions. It is based secondarily on the quality of the response to stress. This response assumes either an anxiety pattern or a dissociative pattern, or a mixture of the two responses." Each syndrome of

the classification is described in the first part of this article. The second part describes a method of handling patient (used by the British Eighth Army) designed not only to provide specific psychiatric treatment but also to combat demoralization and promote rehabilitation, since it is believed that the underlying pathology of the soldier patient is the psychopathology of demoralization.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1124. Parfitt, D. N. The psychoneurotic spectrum and dual diagnosis. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 477-480.—Symptoms, signs, and stresses for 150 consecutive RAF NCOs at a hospital for male psychoneuroses and 250 consecutive RAF psychiatric clinic cases (25% officers) were tabulated and showed a motley collection of traits. The reaction of basic personality types may take the form of several patterns. Diagnosis would be clearer if a dual description were uniformly applied as hysterical or obsessional or depressive or schizophrenic or psychopathic personality, with anxiety or hysterical or obsessive or depressive reaction.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1125. Paterson, A., & Zangwill, O. L. Recovery of spatial orientation in the post-traumatic confusional state. *Brain*, 1944, 67, 54-68.—Careful study was made of two cases of head injury, with particular attention given to recovery of spatial orientation. Both cases showed the coexistence of incompatible orientations, and these orientations were reconciled in a facile but unrealistic manner by rationalizations.—*T. G. Andrews* (Chicago).

1126. Pearl, S. Psychiatric experiences in a tropical theatre of operations. *Bull. U. S. Army Med. Dep.*, 1944, No. 73, 68-78.—This review of psychiatric patients discusses differences between cases seen in combat and occupation zones, suggests a tentative subdivision of anxiety patients, and treats the etiology of cases, the treatment used, and the success of those returned to combat.—*R. O. Rouse* (Army Air Forces).

1127. Perkins, O. C. Analysis of neuropsychiatric rejects from the State of Tennessee. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1946, 7, 9-18.—Because of the marked geographic and cultural differences between Western Tennessee and the hill country of Eastern Tennessee, there has resulted an inbred and highly unusual personality type. The military problem of differentiating functional neuropsychiatric disorder in these hill people is very difficult, as they cannot be judged against the ordinary behavioral norms. When allowances are made for their peculiar philosophy of life and unusual reactions, it is found that psychoneurosis, neurotic traits, and psychosomatic disorders are relatively rare. Poverty of affective response and a type of emotional immaturity are common. Several hereditary and familial diseases were encountered, along with much enuresis, while virus and deficiency diseases were rare. There was a general distrust of physicians and medical care, and numerous examples of inadequately treated injuries were encountered. The great need for an adequate

program of medical care for this and similar areas is obvious.—*C. E. Henry* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1128. Petrova, M. K. Ob eksperimental'nykh fobiiakh. (Experimental phobia.) *Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlov.*, 1945, 12, 5-32.—An experimental phobia of depth was produced and controlled in a dog. It was found that the pathological symptom could be produced by any factor which tended to weaken the animal's inhibitory capacities. The procedures considered responsible for the development of the phobia were early castration and a long history of performance in difficult discrimination experiments. Such experimental variables as alternation of positive and negative stimuli and prolonged stimulation by the negative stimulus were found to be adequate to produce the phobia which appeared as an intense fear of the edge of the stairs where the dog was ordinarily fed. English summary.—*G. A. Kimble* (Brown).

1129. Petrova, M. K. Kozhnye zabolevaniia u eksperimental'nykh sobak; mekhanizm ikh proiskhozhdeniia i terapii. (Skin diseases in experimental dogs; their origin and therapy.) *Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlov.*, 1945, 12, 33-48.—Cases of functional skin disorders in dogs are described. It is demonstrated that eczema sometimes develops in the case of dogs who become neurotic in the conditioning situation. Local methods of treatment fail to cure the disease, but rest and removal of the dog from the laboratory frequently effect a cure of the skin disease which is coincident with the disappearance of the nervous symptoms. Valuable auxiliary methods of therapy include the use of bromine and veronal as well as the induction of a trance-like state in the dog. English summary.—*G. A. Kimble* (Brown).

1130. Petrova, M. K. Tormozhenie kak faktor, vosstanavlivaiushchii nervnuu deiatel'nost'. (Inhibition as a factor of restoration of nervous activity.) *Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlov.*, 1945, 12, 106-127.—Two types of therapeutic procedure are shown to be effective in treating dogs suffering from experimental neuroses. A considerable change was noted in animals subjected to two 8-day periods of veronal sleep in that, following such treatment, they were able to resist experimental neurosis to a greater extent than prior to narcosis. The treatment was particularly effective in treating functional skin diseases such as ulcers, eczema, and baldness. It is shown that the amount of the drug necessary to produce a favorable effect is directly proportional to the severity of the neurosis. The second method of treatment was an hypnotic technique. The rate of disappearance of the neurotic symptoms was closely related to the depth of the trance induced in the subject. English summary.—*G. A. Kimble* (Brown).

1131. Petrova, M. K. Vliianie CaCl₂, a takzhe sochetaniia ego s bromom i kofeinom na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' sobak-nevrotikov, prinadlezhchikh k sil'nym nervnym tipam. (Effect of CaCl₂ and of its combination with bromine and caffeine on higher nervous activity in dogs belonging to the strong type and suffering from experimental

neuroses.) *Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlov.*, 1945, 12, 142-179.—Small doses (.05 gr. to .5 gr.) of CaCl_2 were shown to aggravate an experimental neurotic syndrome in dogs. Larger doses (3.0 gr.) produced a positive effect and restored normal conditioned reflexes in the animals. When treatment was discontinued, the dogs returned to neurotic behavior. Dosages of 5.0 gr. alleviated the neurotic symptoms, but dogs treated with this dosage became overexcitable; 2.5 gr. of CaCl_2 was finally shown to be the optimal dosage. A combination of 2.0 gr. CaCl_2 and .5 gr. NaBr produced a better effect than CaCl_2 alone, while a dose of .005 gr. of pure caffeine added to the above mixture produced a still better effect. The importance of correct dosage is emphasized. English summary.—*G. A. Kimble* (Brown).

1132. Pichon-Riviere, E. *Esquema de la teoría psicoanalítica de las neurosis.* (Outline of the psychoanalytic theory of neuroses.) *Index neurol. Psiquiat.*, B. Aires, 1945, 5, 143-157.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1133. Podolsky, E. *The syphilitic brain and human destinies.* *Med. Rec.*, N. Y., 1946, 159, 40-42.—*M. H. Erickson* (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infir.).

1134. Pottier, C. *Perturbations de l'image corporelle dans un cas de psychose hallucinatoire chronique.* (Disturbances of the body image in a case of chronic hallucinatory psychosis.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1944, 102, 187-190.—A case of chronic hallucinatory psychosis is presented in which disturbance of the body image appears to originate in coenaesthetic disorders. The patient, a woman, has impressions that her chest and right shoulder are of glass, that her head is becoming round like a ball, that she hears her facial bones crack. She believes her persecutors are trying to take away her beauty, to gouge out her eyes, etc. On seeing a partial resemblance to herself in another person, she interprets it as a part which has been taken away from her by this person. The author thinks a case such as this raises anew the question of the relation of organic disturbances, metabolic or otherwise, to somaesthetic illusion, disturbances of the image of self, and delusions of persecution.—*F. C. Sumner* (Howard).

1135. Ross, D., & Rice, D. *A case of obsessional state of unusual content.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 495-498.—Obsessional state as a primary diagnosis is very rare in the naval service: out of 3,509 admissions from September, 1941, to March, 1945, only 7 were surveyed with this condition. From June, 1940, to October, 1944, only 8 officers were so diagnosed. Patients with obsessional neurosis have not broken down under stress but have tended to stand strain well. The case described has clear-cut features relating only to tactile and spatial relationships.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1136. Rubenstein, B. *Therapeutic use of groups in an orthopaedic hospital school.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 662-674.—Recreational groups were formed in an orthopaedic hospital school for

the purpose of observing patients' social development, behavior patterns, and reactions to their handicaps. Fears, anxieties and frustrations were expressed with resulting interpretations. Several of the boys were influenced through the groups.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1137. Ruesch, J., & Bowman, K. M. *Prolonged post-traumatic syndromes following head injury.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1945, 102, 145-164.—The authors included a study of intellectual factors and personality adjustment characteristics of 125 cases of posttraumatic head injuries as part of a much wider study of these cases. They observed that the psychological recuperation of the brain following trauma is remarkable, but they were unable to decide whether this faculty is an expression of the reversibility of pathological lesions or a result of relearning, perhaps through the functions of undamaged cortex. They found that chronic cases of posttraumatic syndromes with neurological signs have considerably lower intelligence than the cases without signs, and they support the view of other investigators that neurotic individuals are above average in intelligence. On the basis of personality adjustment, the authors found that chronic head-injury cases resemble the psychoneuroses much more than the cases with brain disease. 44-item bibliography.—*R. D. Weitz* (Jersey City, N. J.).

1138. Ruesch, J., & Moore, B. E. *Measurement of intellectual functions in the acute stage of head injury.* *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1943, 50, 165-170.—"The status of consciousness immediately following injury to the head was determined in 190 patients by subjecting them to a series of psychologic tests. Complete failure, failure on serial subtraction alone and impaired performance on several tests represent three degrees of intellectual defect. Patients with severe head injuries leading to intracranial hematoma, fracture of the skull and a bloody spinal fluid have a higher incidence of total intellectual incapacity, of varying duration, than patients with short loss of consciousness only. Prolonged coma, delirium and confusion were much more frequent with the severe lesions and did not occur in patients with simple loss of consciousness. Examination of 85 patients on three consecutive days by the 100-7 test revealed that accuracy of performance improves more during this period than speed. Complete restitution, however, required a period of weeks."—*C. E. Henry* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1139. Sall, M., & Wepman, J. M. *A screening survey of organic impairment.* *J. Speech Disorders*, 1945, 10, 283-286.—After brief discussion of the value of several commonly used standardized tests in the diagnosis of traumatic impairment, the writers describe a 9-item screening instrument. Performance on this scale is evaluated in qualitative terms by the administering psychologist, and the results correlate well (nonstatistically) with such measures as the Wechsler-Bellevue, the Stanford-Binet, and the Koh's Block Design Test.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

1140. Sheps, J. G., & Coburn, F. E. **Psychiatric study of one hundred battle veterans.** *War Med., Chicago*, 1945, 8, 235-237.—These wounded (orthopedic) veterans were studied psychiatrically and graded as if they were candidates for enlistment. Only 39 were "psychiatrically perfect" with good backgrounds, but all the group had served well and none had become psychiatric casualties after an average of 5 months' battle experience. The Rorschach test showed an average instability ratio at the upper limit of normal. The authors conclude that neuroses in battle veterans are the result of many factors which have special significance for each individual. Predisposition is usually relatively minor. Psychiatric screening can hope to weed out only training casualties and men who would break under minimal battle stress; little prediction is possible about the remainder. Whether they succumb appears to depend on whether the stress happens to strike the chink in their particular psychologic armor.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1141. Slater, P. **The psychometric differentiation of neurotic from normal men.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 277-279.—Scores obtained by Bennett (see 20: 1087) are subjected to further statistical treatment, in order to determine the best way in which to use the scores for differentiating neurotic and normal. After presenting additional statistical parameters, a weighted score is arrived at which predicts the probability of neurosis. A critical score may be chosen, for example, so that 61% of neurotics exceed it, while only 2% of the normal group exceed it.—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1142. Tunbridge, R. E. **Psychiatric experiences of a general physician in Malta 1941-43.** *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 587-590.—"This paper reviews the psychiatric work of medical specialists in Malta from September, 1941, to June, 1943. Many of the recognized environmental disturbances associated with modern warfare—isolation and lack of amenities, intense aerial bombardment, and reduced calorie intake—were present for at least a part of the selected period, and their effect on a static population was assessed. . . . There is no evidence to show that bombing introduced any new factor in the production of psychiatric casualties; rather it aggravated or precipitated existing psychoneurotic dysfunction, although in certain exceptional cases it may be capable of precipitating an acute anxiety state in a previously balanced individual."—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1143. Vinson, D. B., Jr. **Neurotic behavior patterns arising out of the combat situation.** *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1946, 7, 19-22.—War neuroses are not strictly neuroses, as they may be produced in anyone given sufficient stress; these neurotic behavior patterns are characterized by absence of prior neurotic disposition, a precipitating event, abnormal emotional reaction in the recall of such events, and good prognosis. The syndrome consists of strong guilt feelings, terrifying nightmares, exaggerated startle response, tremors, and gastric disturbances. Therapy should begin immediately, with rest induced by drugs, care-

ful nursing and full diet, and extensive reassuring psychotherapy. Much more should and could be done in the way of preventive medicine, for intensive combat training and installation of aggressive attitudes are highly desirable.—C. E. Henry (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1144. White, W. A., Hall, R. W., & others. **Group psychotherapy; a symposium.** *Sociometry*, 1945, 8, 243-561.—The material presented is taken from the proceedings of two conferences on group method. The first conference, held in 1932, concentrated on the application of the group methods to the classification of prisoners. The second conference occurred in 1944. The papers read at this meeting make up the major portion of the volume. A wide variety of group techniques are considered in their application to a number of practical social and psychological problems. Among the various techniques considered are psychodrama, sociodrama, musical methods, dance methods, motion picture methods, and lecture methods. Approximately 50 investigators describe the application of these methods to problems met in the clinic, the armed services, industry, and various institutions. The general approach of the different contributors suggests that they consider the group techniques a means of treating a large number of patients with a relatively small professional staff. Results obtained with these methods in diverse situations are encouraging but admittedly not yet of sufficient precision to be classified as accurate scientific instruments.—G. A. Kimble (Brown).

1145. Williams, J. N. **Analysis of psychiatric patients transferred to the United States from an overseas base.** *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1944, 43, 311-315.—A group of 54 psychiatric patients transferred to the United States from an overseas hospital because of poor response to treatment are analyzed according to age, birthplace, home conditions, education, adjustment to civil life, diagnosis, physical condition, length of service, and marital status. It is felt that, had there been sufficient mental hygiene facilities at reception and training stations for analysis and early treatment, the precipitation of psychiatric disorders in such unstable individuals would have been prevented.—R. O. Rouse (Army Air Forces).

1146. Yannet, H. **Diagnostic classification of patients with mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1945, 70, 83-88.—In an analysis of the etiologic diagnostic classifications of 1,330 institutionalized patients with mental deficiency, it was possible to classify the defects of approximately 70% into 12 categories: familial defects, cerebral palsy, mongolism, epilepsy, infection, trauma, craniofacial defects, phenylpyruvic amentia, cretinism, muscular dystrophy, cerebral lipoidosis, and congenital ectodermosis. The patients were separated into three levels of intelligence (moron, imbecile, and idiot), and the number of cases in each level falling into the above categories is given.—L. Long (City College of New York).

1147. Zangwill, O. L. A review of psychological work at the Brain Injuries Unit, Edinburgh, 1941-1945. *Brit. med. J.*, 1945, 2, 248-250.—An outline of the kind of work being done at the unit during the last 4 years is presented. The work includes studies on the assessment of defects, techniques of diagnosis, re-education, disposal and resettlement, employing available tests and some tests not yet standardized.—D. Schneider (Wisconsin).

1148. Ziwer, M., & Naim, M. Aggression and intercostal neuralgia; a psychosomatic study. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1945, 1, 270-262.—The development of intercostal neuralgia in a patient undergoing psychoanalysis is shown to be due to "the inhibition of aggression by introjection." Arabic summary.—C. N. Cofer (U. S. Naval Reserve).

[See also abstracts 953, 956, 958, 975, 981, 982, 987, 1025, 1033, 1079, 1080, 1082, 1114, 1115, 1156, 1174, 1209, 1214, 1282, 1284, 1296, 1297, 1301, 1311, 1315.]

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

1149. Agoston, T. Some psychological aspects of prostitution: the pseudo-personality. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 62-67.—Prostitution is characterized by a defiant indifference in partner selection, brevity of relationship, mutual contempt, and secrecy of identity with the development of a pseudo-personality. It is based on deep, intense castration fear and emotional rejection by both parents, which effects a pseudo-regression to the oral-anal level. Prognosis is good with supportive treatment of the patient's positive qualities and re-education.—M. H. Erickson (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infirm.).

1150. Beck, S. J. Rorschach's test. Vol. II. A variety of personality pictures. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1945. Pp. xii + 402. \$5.00.—This is the second of a two-volume manual for the Rorschach test (see also 18: 2837). In 7 chapters the author sets forth detailed instructions for interpretation of the scored test protocol. Chapter 1 defines the author's concept of personality. Chapter 2 treats the psychologic significance of the Rorschach test factors. Chapters 3 to 7 contain 47 complete protocols with scoring, detailed interpretation, and clinical notes on each case. Ten records illustrate the intelligence curve, ranging from a very feeble-minded boy (IQ 49) to a leading scientist and university professor. Typical problems of adolescence are illustrated by 8 records, various types of schizophrenic solutions by 11, and neurotic struggles by 10. The final chapter gives 4 instances of "before and after" test administration to individuals who had experienced dramatic life situations during the interim. 202-item bibliography.—E. M. L. Burchard (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1151. Bonnafé, L., & Tosquelle, F. Au sujet du test de Rorschach. (On the subject of the Rorschach test.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1944, 102, 171-174.—With an increase in the use of the Rorschach test in France, certain departures from orthodox technique

are in evidence. Rorschach's book is either not read or, if read, not adhered to. Even the formal Rorschach psychogram is being abandoned. The outmoded theory underlying the Rorschach is being rejected. The authors think indispensable to the use of the test: a knowledge of the Rorschach book; statistics based on 100 normal French people of varied social, intellectual, and professional levels by means of which responses can be correctly classified; and the use of the 10 Rorschach cards and of the formal psychogram. On the other hand, they are convinced that the outmoded theory underlying the Rorschach should be replaced by another basis of interpretation such as will lend itself more flexibly to diagnostic purposes. They think it advisable to view the psychogram from an associationistic standpoint and to study the content of the responses and the conduct of the patient in the somewhat freer manner of the psychologist, i.e., phenomenologist, or of the clinician. The procedure thought proper by the authors is illustrated by them in the case of their patient Irma.—F. C. Sumner (Howard).

1152. Bridges, J. W. Personality as a work of art. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1945, 52, 320-323.—Balance, proportion, rhythm, unity, and uniqueness are aesthetic principles which are discussed to indicate their application to personality. The argument is tied up with nondirective guidance and counseling.—M. A. Tinker (Minnesota).

1153. Cattell, R. B. Personality traits associated with abilities. I. With intelligence and drawing ability. *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1945, 5, 131-146.—Correlations of personality traits with intelligence measures and measures of drawing ability are presented. "Intelligence appears as a general factor . . . among personality traits, loading particularly character traits, and notably those good habits which may be consciously acquired." Drawing ability correlates significantly with 8 out of 35 traits which are used to represent total personality.—S. Wapner (Rochester).

1154. Edlund, S. Temperamentsläran som begävningsteori. (The theory of temperament as aptitude theory.) *VetenskSoc. Lund Årsb.*, 1942, 27-45.

1155. Freud, S. Dostoevsky and parricide. (Trans. by D. F. Tait.) *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1945, 26, 1-8.—Discussing the personality of Dostoevsky as distinguished by the four facets of creative artist, the neurotic, the moralist, and the sinner, the author speculates upon the probable motivations underlying Dostoevsky's known behavior and upon his artistry as a creative writer, particularly in relation to parricide.—M. H. Erickson (Wayne County Gen. Hosp. & Infirm.).

1156. Himmelweit, H. T., & Eysenck, H. J. An experimental analysis of the mosaic projection test. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 283-294.—The subject is asked to construct a pattern on a board out of a set of wooden geometrical forms, each in six colors. This is Lowenfeld's mosaic test. Validation by matching methods showed better than chance

success with mosaics from 50 neurotic patients (a) when they were matched with personality sketches and (b) when personality sketches written from the mosaics were matched by the doctors in charge of the patients. Chance success only was found in attempting to fill in a personality questionnaire from the mosaic as the patient would fill it in. There is discussion of reliability based on two successive mosaics produced by the same patients.—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1157. Jackson, J. **A mutual validation of personality traits.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 195-202.—The California Test of Personality, Second Series, and the Woody Student Inquiry Blank were administered to 100 high school students, and inter-correlations among the similar traits measured by the two tests were made to "provide insight into the degree of mutual validation possible by the respective instruments." A coefficient of .40 P.E. \pm .057 was considered as denoting a marked relationship. Such marked relationships were found between Woody cooperativeness and California self-adjustment, sense of personal worth, freedom from withdrawing, social adjustment, and freedom from antisocial tendency; between Woody social adaptation and California sense of personal worth and freedom from withdrawing tendency; between 9 of the 12 Woody components and California family relations. The author feels that "the relationships prove that overlapping among components definitely exists, which limits not only the isolation of personality characteristics but likewise presents problems in techniques of validation. . . . Since ratings, interviews and group paper-pencil evaluations form normative validation procedures, a limitation or handicap is thereby placed upon effective personality evaluation which limitation may affect even a parent's or a teacher's ability to recognize and to estimate student personality characteristics."—H. H. Nowlis (Bloomington, Ind.).

1158. Jalavisto, E. **Oman ruumiin havainnosta esineinvarianteen.** *Kokeita yläraaja-amputoitiduilla.* (The perception of one's own body as a constant object; experiments with the upper limbs of amputated persons.) *Ajatus, Finl.*, 1943, 12, 5-40.

1159. Keckeisen, M. G. **An empirical study of moral problems and character traits of high school pupils.** *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1945, 6, No. 6. Pp. vii + 31.—Contents of assigned diaries kept by 145 high school freshman girls were checked against responses to the Hsü test of character traits. The two maladjustment factors found were "tendency to sadness" and emotional instability. The use of diaries was found to be effective. 61-item bibliography.—H. D. Spoerl (Jeffersonville, Vt.).

1160. Loft, J. **De 4 Temperamenter. Portrætter og Typer.** (The four temperaments: portraits and types.) Copenhagen: Munksgaard, [1941]. Pp. 32. 1.75 Kr.

1161. Lundgren, G. **Handstil och karaktär. Hur handskriften förråder människan.** (Writing and

character; how writing betrays man.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1942. Pp. 209. 8 Kr.

1162. Malamud, R. F., & Malamud, D. I. **The validity of the amplified multiple choice Rorschach as a screening device.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 224-227.—The amplified multiple choice Rorschach scored according to Harrower-Erickson's recommendations does not discriminate between normals and obviously disturbed psychiatric patients. An analysis of the shortcomings of this test and recommendations for its improvement are made.—S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

1163. Murray, H. A., & Morgan, C. D. **A clinical study of sentiments (I & II).** *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1945, 32, Nos. 1 & 2, 3-149; 153-311.—This study, a continuation of researches outlined in *Explorations in Personality* (see 13: 968), deals with the operation of basic sentiments in 11 college men. "The facts, theories, and reflections are derived from observations of an extremely small sample of the population, although not extremely small for a comprehensive study of mutual relations of sentiments and their place in the total structure of personality." After a theoretical consideration of sentiments, the authors present a detailed case study of the sentiments of their subjects towards war, religion, parents, and sex.—L. Long (City College of New York).

1164. Nylander, G. **Personlighet och moral. En psykologisk studie, med särskild hänsyn till den religiöst orienterade moralismen.** (Personality and morals; a psychological study with special regard to religiously oriented moralism.) Stockholm: Tidens Förlag, 1943. Pp. 128. 2.75 Kr.

1165. Prince, C. **A psychological study of Stalin.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 119-140.—The attempt is made, on the basis of a variety of documents, to analyze "Stalin's personality growth and to gain a fairly satisfactory understanding of and insight into his modes of action—'rule,' 'striving-for-power,' 'tenacity of purpose,' 'perseverance.' " A five-way analysis is made, considering him as a Georgian, a man in private life, a communist, a revolutionary, and a dictator. Stalin's Georgian upbringing is considered important primarily for its result on Russian nationalism. Stalin, the man, is characterized by his yearning for dominance as a chief source of gratification, his ruthlessness, his despotism, and his masochistic pleasure in self-sacrifice. The author considers these traits in the light of Freud's theory of the ego and the id. It is suggested that Stalin became both a communist and a revolutionary "not because of any social sympathy or recognition of the communistic ideals of humanity, but because of his own subconscious emotions and disordered anti-social indignation." As a dictator, "he is a man in whom all human desires and consideration are reduced to a minimum, with the exception of his insatiable thirst for power." By way of summary, "it is reasonably correct to state that Stalin is Russia and vice versa, certainly as far as governmental

functions are concerned." 52-item bibliography.—*H. H. Nowlis* (Bloomington, Ind.).

1166. Révész, G. *Die menschliche Hand. Eine psychologische Studie.* (The human hand; a psychological study.) Basel: S. Karger, 1944. Pp. 122. 7.50 Fr.

1167. Rokeach, M. *Studies in beauty: II. Some determiners of the perception of beauty in women.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 155-169.—Five groups of college women, each acting as a separate unit, were asked to rate themselves and the other members of their group on beauty in order "to arrive at a better understanding of the determiners of perception of beauty in oneself and others." Three sets of scores were obtained from each subject: (a) average score received from others, (b) self-rating, and (c) average rating attributed to others. The results are considered in relation to the method, results, and interpretation of Sears' study on projection (see 10: 5067), though "a more refined insight-formula was proposed and utilized. . . ." Results indicate: (1) no evidence for simple projection, (2) rating by similarity and rating by contrast both functions of non-insightfulness, (3) overestimation of most S's of their possession of beauty, especially those scoring below the average of the group, (4) a tendency for those insightful into their own possession of beauty to be objective in rating others, and (5) a tendency of groups possessing different degrees of non-insightfulness to rate others objectively, providing they possess beauty to a high degree. (See also 17: 3835.)—*H. H. Nowlis* (Bloomington, Ind.).

1168. Shacter, H. *Understanding ourselves.* (2nd ed.) Bloomington, Ill.: McKnight & McKnight, 1945. Pp. 124. \$0.60.—This book, directed to the high school boy or girl, is concerned with the study and development of personality. Particular emphasis is placed on individual differences related to disposition, personality, and the ability to get along successfully with others. Seventeen chapters deal with such topics as fundamental similarities, social needs, solving or evading problems, day-dreaming, fears, functional illnesses, and aggressive behavior. (See also 14: 6056.)—*G. S. Speer* (Illinois Inst. Tech.).

1169. Sjöstrand, W. *Pedagogik och temperamentsläran.* (The pedagogy and theory of temperament.) Stockholm: Svensk Lärartidnings Förlag, [1943]. Pp. 164. 4.50 Kr.

[See also abstracts 947, 972, 1084, 1087, 1114, 1115, 1137, 1141, 1277, 1308, 1312, 1317.]

GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES (inc. Aesthetics)

1170. Alexander, C. *Youth and progress.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 209-213.—The hypothesis that social progress depends on youth is re-examined. Progress, as considered in this paper, "refers only to the material objects of culture which are introduced from time to time, and to the beneficial social

changes which follow them." It is the inventors of these objects of culture who precipitate social change upon us. The author weighs the evidence for the original hypothesis in the light of the age of the persons who created the "100 most important inventions" since 1800. The average age of these persons was 37.72 years, "far beyond the very liberal scope which was given to the term 'youth.'" Over 70% of these inventions were made by men over 30. "It may be that the making of progress is essentially a job for youth, but if this is true we must assume that there is some obstacle which retards their development. . . . We cannot afford to dispense with, or to neglect creativeness, experience, or the wisdom of mature people, for the direction of our future is still in their hands."—*H. H. Nowlis* (Bloomington, Ind.).

1171. [Anon.] *War and the birth-rate.* *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 17-18.—To explain the rise in birth rate from 1938 to 1943, the author speculates that: "Marriage has been the shock-absorber, and children once again the main source of interest and pleasure. In a sense, the people of Europe, frightened and unable to understand the world around them, have withdrawn into the home."—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1172. Appelberg, B. *Teorierna om det komiska under 1600- och 1700-talet.* (The theory of the comic in the 17th and 18th century.) Helsingfors: Söderström, [1944]. Pp. 292. 114 FM.

1173. Bernays, E. L. *Attitude polls—servants or masters?* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1945, 9, 264-268b.—"The discussion in this article covers only attitude polls. It does not apply to factual and purely quantitative surveys on markets, elections, and other similar measurement studies. Nor does it apply to depth interviews. . . . Polls are a highly useful technique when used as a guide to current opinion." But many people do not realize that the polls reveal only a temporary attitude. The polls have muffled dissenting voices and have produced a new kind of pseudo-leader whose actions follow the polls. To prevent some of the misuse and misinterpretation, the people must protect themselves from mal-practices of polling by licensing sound pollsters. Educational activities must be undertaken to acquaint people and leaders with the significance of polls in our society.—*H. F. Rothe* (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc.).

1174. Boyd, N. L. *Some experiments in group work and play as related to change in social behavior.* *Welf. Bull.-Ill. St. Dep.*, 1944, 35, 17-19.—Boyd describes a program of social clubs worked out with (not for) the girls at the Geneva Training School, the cultivation of aesthetic and social interests among a group of mentally deficient delinquent girls, and the improvement of a group of deteriorated women under a simple play program. The ideology in these experiments consists in setting up a stimulating situation, inducing free, self-directed, problem-solving behavior and in providing organized means of expression, chiefly through play. No direct attempts are made to correct undesirable behavior, but

improvements are by-products of the recreational activities which co-operation, integration, and responsibility tend to develop in a stable group. The improvement endures when the patient finds himself in a new situation.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1175. *Croner, F. Gallup eller opinionsmätningsgarnas problem.* (Gallup on the problem of the measurement of public opinion.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1943. Pp. 180. 7.50 Kr.

1176. *Drake, R. M. The effect of ear training on musical talent scores.* *J. Musicol.*, 1945, 4, 110-112. —Drake assumes (1) that scores on a capacity test do not change significantly with training and (2) that if a test measures 75% capacity to 25% training, it can be called a capacity test. He has studied the effect of ear training on his test of musical talent and concludes that the test is measuring 90% capacity to 10% of training effect.—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

1177. *Drake, St. C., & Cayton, H. R. Black metropolis.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1945. Pp. 843. \$5.00.—A documented social history of the Negro people in Chicago's South Side gives the situation and the problems posed by Negro-white relations in a crowded urban area.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

1178. *Duvall, E. M. Loneliness and the serviceman's wife.* *Marriage & Family Living*, 1945, 7, 77-81.—Ten fiancées and 67 wives of servicemen were interviewed in an attempt to determine the effect of wartime separation on women. Of all problems, loneliness was the one most frequently mentioned. "It appears from the exploratory study of these cases that length of marriage, length of separation and work experience are not closely related to the wives' loneliness. . . . The extent of the wife's social participation is closely related to the degree of her loneliness, the more active wives being the less lonely. Children seem to relieve the loneliness of the women who are not completely tied down to them."—*L. H. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1179. *Eagleson, O. W., & Bell, E. S. The values of Negro women college students.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 149-154.—The order of importance of the six values of the Allport and Vernon Study of Values for 164 Negro women college students is compared with the order for other groups, both Negro and white, in studies by Young and by Allport and Vernon. The values for the Negro women in the present study, according to mean score, ranked: religious, social, political, theoretical, economic, and aesthetic. This order is the same as found by Young for Negro women, but agrees with Young's results for Negro men only in ranking religious first and aesthetic last. There was more agreement between interests of Negro women and white women in the Allport-Vernon study than between Negro women and white men in the same study. The authors argue from the data that order of interest in the six values of the Study of Values is determined principally by cultural influences.—*H. H. Newlis* (Bloomington, Ind.).

1180. *Edel, A. The evaluation of ideals.* *J. Phil.*, 1945, 42, 561-577.—When an ideal is proposed and we wish to decide whether it merits strengthening or supplanting, to what points shall we look? Seven such points of reference are examined: 1. Strength of foundations. This depends upon the permanence and basic character of the needs upon which the ideal rests. 2. Intensity. Here the lower limit is the merely wishful, the upper the urgent. 3. Genuineness. This means that the ideal, if achieved, will actually meet the needs upon which it rests. 4. Attainability. If interpreted to mean probability of ready achievement, it may be a very dangerous criterion. 5. Motor-power or dynamism, the extent to which the ideal spurs to action. Holding an ideal should be more than an emotional reaction. 6. Effectiveness. This involves a reference to the whole causal milieu in which action is carried on. 7. Necessity. Three kinds are distinguished—unavoidability, ethical necessity, and historical necessity. There remain two types of questions. One concerns the combining of the criteria into a coherent pattern. The second concerns the justification for the selection of this particular set of criteria rather than some other set or sets.—*R. H. Dotterer* (Pennsylvania State College).

1181. *Elkin, A. P. Study of public opinion.* *Aust. J. Sci.*, 1942-1943, 5, 16-18.

1182. *El-Sayyad, M. M. [The psychology of the Egyptian people from folk songs.]* *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1945, 1, 151-171.—Folk songs of Egypt are studied, and on the basis of their rhythms and the musical instruments used, the country can be divided into four areas. A number of traits, derived from the songs of the people, are then listed. French summary.—*C. N. Cofer* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1183. *Farnell, F. J. Sexual deviations and their social evaluations.* *Urol. cutan. Rev.*, 1943, 47, 559-567.—Farnell reviews sexual deviations and promiscuity on the basis of the biological development and component parts of the make-up.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1184. *Farnsworth, P. R. Data on the Tilson-Gretsch Test for Musical Aptitude.* *J. Musicol.*, 1945, 4, 99-102.—The Tilson-Gretsch phonograph records follow rather closely the style of the original edition of the Seashore Measures of Musical Talent. However, they do not attempt to test in the consonance or rhythm areas. These newer but cruder tests appear to be useful at the fifth and eighth grade levels but are unsuitable for adult testing. And even at the lower levels, more difficult items should be added.—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

1185. *Fridén, O. Makt och magi. En social-psykologisk undersökning.* (Power and magic; a social-psychological investigation.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1942. Pp. 164. 7 Kr.

1186. *Grier, E. Foster fathers as clients of a child placing agency.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 141-142.—Abstract.

1187. **Guhl, A. M., Collias, N. E., & Allee, W. C.** Mating behavior and the social hierarchy in small flocks of white leghorns. *Physiol. Zool.*, 1945, 18, 365-390.—Peck-orders of cocks and of hens in unisexual flocks were determined. Cocks were then placed singly and later simultaneously with the hens of their respective flocks. The social and mating behavior of the individual cocks and hens is described and discussed. In the case of the hens, negative correlations were found between peck-order and ranks based on the frequency with which the hens were mated, gave the sexual crouch, or were courted by the cocks. "There was no statistically significant relationship between the social status of the cock in his unisexual group and his sexual activities when placed alone in a flock of hens. However, when 4 cocks were introduced together into a relatively small but uncrowded pen containing hens, a form of suppression developed which practically inhibited mating behavior by some of the low-ranking cocks." There is some evidence that the activities leading to the frustration associated with sexual suppression condition the hens to avoid a suppressed cock or modify his behavior in a manner which makes him less acceptable to the hens.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1188. **Hansen, A. M. Norsk folkepsykologi.** (Psychology of the Norwegian people.) Oslo: Det Norske Forlag, [1943]. Pp. 107. 5.04 Kr.

1189. **Haynes, G. E. Clinical methods in inter-racial and intercultural relations.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1946, 19, 316-325.—*H. A. Gibbard* (Brown).

1190. **Hedenius, I. Psykologiska fördömar om kriget.** (Preliminary psychological judgments concerning the war.) *Tiden*, 1944, 6, 344-349.

1191. **Horne, E. P., & Stender, W. H. Student attitudes toward religious practices.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 215-217.—The attitudes of college students in two nonsectarian and two Lutheran colleges toward attending church, giving to the church, observing daily prayer, observing Holy Communion, and baptism were tested on the Remmers edition of a scale by Bues. Comparisons were made among denominational and nondenominational freshmen and seniors. Freshmen-senior comparisons did not confirm Nelson's finding on higher religious scores for freshmen than seniors (see 15: 399). Denominational students were significantly more favorable toward baptism and communion and slightly more favorable toward attending church and giving to the church, but nondenominational students were slightly more favorable to daily prayer. The denominational students tended toward religious orthodoxy more than nondenominational students.—*H. H. Nowlis* (Bloomington, Ind.).

1192. **Mars, L. P. The story of zombi in Haiti.** *Man*, 1945, 45, 38-40.—The author suggests (by describing reported cases) that the notion of zombis arises as a mass hysterical reaction to peculiar or insane persons in a culture where the common people do not understand the scientific basis of many natural events which occur in their daily lives.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1193. **Mayo, E. The social problems of an industrial civilization.** Boston: Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard, 1945. Pp. xvii + 150. \$2.50.—The first half of this book criticizes the motivational assumptions of classical economics, emphasizes the parallel disregard in practical life of social skills as compared with technical skills, and points up the disastrous social consequences of these errors. The second half reviews several studies by the Department of Industrial Research (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration) and shows what light they throw on how these errors may be corrected. An appendix lists and describes briefly all the major studies conducted by the Department of Industrial Research (1926-1945) and includes a bibliography of publications by its members.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

1194. **Morris, B. Concerning communication and the community.** *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1944, 53, 391-399.—The assumption is made that there is a common world of experience, beliefs, and things and that men share objectives and ends. Language and speech are the means whereby man foresees ways of doing things and of taking attitudes toward things. "The goal of communication is to arrive at a common context of discourse, which will sacrifice neither the richness of the context nor the coherence which belongs to that context, by reason of which it is a context." It is concluded that a community exists only as there is common acceptance of beliefs, thoughts, and actions that are continually criticized in order to determine their acceptability for the community.—*F. A. Mote* (Connecticut).

1195. **Peters, W. Harbin psikolojik ve pedagojik meseleleri.** (Psychological and educational questions of the war.) *Istanbul Univ. Yayınlari*, 1941, No. 159, 84-91.—According to Maurice Dide (*Les émotions et la guerre*, 1918), the main psychological problem of the war is of an emotional order: the problem of arousing, spreading, or preventing panic. The war of today shows new ways of evoking "catastrophe reactions" (K. Goldstein) and of protecting against them. It also shows a wide range of variation in individual susceptibility to catastrophe reactions. Another emotional problem of social importance is the flaring up of primitive "nomadic" instincts (C. B. Davenport) in young soldiers, disused from settled life. Spreading over to the youth at home, the nomadic drive increases the difficulties of education during the war and afterwards. But the outstanding psychological problems of the modern war are those of work, overstrain, fatigue, and exhaustion; of individual abilities and adjustment; of organization and selection; of restoring disordered abilities; and of remedial training and re-education of injured people. The achievements in these fields reached by psychologists in the first world war are reviewed.—*W. Peters* (Istanbul).

1196. **Pickford, R. W. An interpretation of the fantasy of Uncle Silas.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 314-321.—The story of *Uncle Silas* by J. S. le Fanu, first published in 1864 but issued again in

Penguin Books (1940), has an abiding appeal because it is a dramatized version of the author's fantasies in the form of a picture of a girl's inner conflicts during adolescence. The book is not a great work of art, because it fails to provide an effective resolution of the deeper conflicts. It retains positive appeal, however, because it provides dramatic effect and panders to the public desire for palliatives instead of remedies.—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1197. Raglon, Lord. *Feminine disabilities. Man*, 1945, 45, 95-96.—The author supports the thesis that many social and psychological sex differences "are the result of a system of exaggerated sex symbolism which came into existence in the Middle East perhaps six or seven thousand years ago." Certain aspects of the environment came to be regarded as masculine, others as feminine, and any associations with these aspects were similarly classified.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1198. Raknes, O. *Litt Ektekapspsykologi.* (Comments upon the psychology of marriage.) *Syn og Segn*, 1945, 112-121.

1199. Seward, G. H. *Cultural conflict and the feminine rôle: an experimental study. J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 177-194.—One hundred forty-seven college students were given an adaptation of the Kirkpatrick feminism-antifeminism scale, and 15 subjects were selected at the upper and lower extremes of test score. These were labelled "liberal" and "conservative" in attitude toward the feminine rôle. These two groups were compared with respect to (1) performance on the original Kirkpatrick test, the Terman-Miles M-F test, the Maslow inventory of dominance feeling, and the College Board Scholastic Aptitude test; (2) background factors as revealed in controlled interview; and (3) thematic apperception to a series of pictures. Results for the group as a whole indicated a liberal trend with respect to educational and vocational opportunities, working conditions, community activities and social contacts in contrast to a "reactionary reinforcement of the traditional subordinate feminine rôle as far as wife and mother relationships were concerned." Comparison of the extreme groups indicated that the liberals were more feminine (Kirkpatrick) but less feminine (Terman-Miles), had home backgrounds differing significantly from the traditional pattern, projected greater hostility and anxiety in their picture interpretations, and gave no evidence of rejection of female biological functions. Remedy for the indicated culture conflict concerning the feminine rôle must be sought in social reconstruction.—H. H. Nowlis (Bloomington, Ind.).

1200. Sherif, M., & Cantril, H. *The psychology of 'attitudes': Part I. Psychol. Rev.*, 1945, 52, 295-319.—After pointing out that the problem of attitudes is in a very confused state, the authors note that socialization consists of the formation of appropriate attitudes in relation to standardized values, norms, or other criteria of conduct. Attention is given to certain attitudes with certain methodological considerations. This leads to the specific task—

to find the more essential criteria which can be detected in any attitude. Definitions indicate that this is a *functional state of readiness*. After listing several criteria of attitudes, it is pointed out that "this approach to the problem of attitudes renders meaningless various attempts to classify them." The psychology of values is involved in the psychology of attitudes. Data from the experimental laboratory indicate that all attitudinal reactions are judgmental activities. The authors' approach towards the psychology of attitudes places emphasis upon perceptual and judgmental processes. In developing this argument, it is concluded that the selectivity of attitudes is basically imbedded in the selectivity of perception. "A frame of reference is involved in perceptual and judgmental activity," and the psychology of these perceptual frames is basically related to the psychology of attitudes. Frames of reference in relation to structured and unstructured stimulus situations are discussed. Experimental data are cited to illustrate the formation of a frame in an unstructured situation.—M. A. Tinker (Minnesota).

1201. Taylor, W. S. *The essence of democracy. J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 203-208.—Anarchy and despotism are defined as a background for the definition of democracy as "primarily a defense against despotism." From the individual point of view, democracy is the way for every person to be at his best. From the social point of view, it is cooperative self-realization. From the cosmic point of view, democracy is sharing in creative evolution. The three definitions are considered as broadly synonymous and are reduced to one: "In fine, democracy is the most progressive living, and therein is the surest way to survival for individuals, for groups, and for democracy itself."—H. H. Nowlis (Bloomington, Ind.).

1202. Tegen, E. *Psykologiska grundvalar för en federativ världsorganisation.* (The psychological basis of a federated world organization.) Stockholm: Fredshögskolan, [1943]. Pp. 24. 0.75 Kr.

1203. Tuompo, A. *Experimentelle und sozial-psychologische Untersuchungen bei der Landjugend.* (Experimental and social psychological studies of rural youth.) *Ann. Univ. turku.*, 1942, 26. Pp. 258.

1204. Whiting, J. W. M. *The frustration complex in Kwoma society. Man*, 1944, 44, 140-144.—Anthropological data in conjunction with certain psychological principles led the author to suggest seven propositions with regard to frustration: (1) The indeterminate visceral response, involving the autonomic nervous system, may be modified by learning so that frustration may result either in anger, in fear, in a combination of the two, or in neither of them. (2) As a result of learning, culturally defined responses take the place of the innately dominant overt responses to frustration. (3) The culturally relevant overt reactions to frustration may be divided into four classes—aggression, submission, dependence, and avoidance. (4) The reaction made to frustration depends upon the culturally defined context, and

particularly upon the social relationship between the frustrated person and the frustrator. (5) The socially idealized reaction to frustration is correlated and integrated with other aspects of the culture. (6) When the anger-aggression sequence has been established and then inhibited, the aggression tends to occur toward some person other than the frustrator. (7) Owing to certain universal conditions of social life, it is suggested that aggression, submission, dependence, and avoidance will be likely to be specified as proper responses to frustration in given contexts in all societies.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1205. Williams, F., & Cantril, H. The use of interviewer rapport as a method of detecting differences between "public" and "private" opinion. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 171-175.—Two comparable cross sections of Negroes in Harlem were interviewed, one entirely by whites and the other entirely by Negroes, on four questions—"three blunt, straightforward political questions, one question concerned with the war." Results are presented both for the total groups and for two matched samples. No significant differences were found between replies obtained by white and Negro interviewers on political questions. "On the other hand, Negroes appear to hide to some extent their opinion that the Germans, members of the white race, are a greater threat to than the Japanese, members of the yellow race. . . . However, the tendency to hide opinion even on this question was slight indeed compared to the lesser tendency of Harlem Negroes than of others in our population to rate Japan as the major enemy."—H. H. Nowlis (Bloomington, Ind.).

1206. Wolff, W. Zur Deutung der Sprechweise. (The interpretation of modalities of speech.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 152, 1-29.

1207. Woodruff, A. D. Personal values and religious backgrounds. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1945, 22, 141-147.—The functional and effective, in contrast to the verbalized, values of 314 young people in various parts of the United States and of varying religious backgrounds were studied by means of a Study of Choices. The subjects were divided into 12 groups on the basis of religious background. These groups included Jewish theology students; Mormon, Seventh Day Adventist, Protestant, Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Jewish college students; and Catholic and Jewish noncollege young people. Rank order and mean position of each of the 12 values for the 12 groups ordered according to evaluation of religion are presented. Differences in mean positions of value of religion are larger than those of any other value, varying from 2.68 in the Jewish theology students to 10.32 in Jews in a political club. The next most variable value is political power. Aside from evaluation of religion, all of the groups tend to cherish the same things in general. The author concludes, in part, that religious experience has an important effect on the value patterns of young people and that its most noticeable effect on one's values is in determining the manner in which the individual relates religious ideas and practices to

the rest of his life activity.—H. H. Nowlis (Bloomington, Ind.).

[See also abstracts 960, 976, 1017, 1019, 1041, 1089, 1108, 1133, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1208, 1212, 1216, 1223, 1248, 1282, 1290, 1291, 1296, 1298.]

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

1208. Berg, C. The psychology of punishment. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 295-313.—The main theme is that the behavior of the punisher, like that of the punished, is not free from contributions of an unconscious or non-ego level of the mind. Following an historical survey, three older theories of punishment are reviewed (retribution, deference, and reform.) Finally, punishment is interpreted psychoanalytically. Punishment satisfies aggressive, destructive needs of the punisher. "In the legal rationalization of punishment we are attempting to endow an instinctive emotional reaction with all the majesty of a reasoned and logical process."—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1209. East, W. N. Psychopathic personality and crime. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 426-446.—The psychopathic personality belongs to the non-sane, non-insane group of offenders and is best studied under several clinical types: aggressive egocentric personality; ethical aberrant personality; alcohol addicts, if the addiction cannot be traced to any cause but inherent inability to adjust without alcohol; drug addicts; sexual perverts; and schizoid, cycloid, and paranoid personality, if these show marked social maladjustment.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1210. Gerle, B. Mordbrännare. *Kriminalpsykologisk studie på grundval av ett svenskt rättspsykiatriskt material*. (Incendiaries; a psychocriminological study based on Swedish material from legal psychiatry.) Lund: Gleerup, 1943. Pp. 324. 8 Kr.

1211. Gillin, J. L. *Criminology and penology*. (3rd ed.) New York: Appleton-Century, 1945. Pp. x + 615. \$4.50.—Part I, The Problem of Crime and Criminals, defines crime and criminal, presents estimates of the extent and cost of crime, and analyzes crime statistics for the United States in 1940 according to geographical distribution, age, sex, race, education, employment and marital status of offenders. Part II, The Making of the Criminal, considers the following factors associated with criminality: physical environment, physiological and anatomical characteristics of criminals, biological predisposition, and the mental, economic, and social determinants of crime. Part III is concerned with theories of crime and punishment. Part IV, The Machinery of Justice, discusses the social function of police organizations, courts of law, and the probational system. Part V, Penal and Correctional Institutions, is a detailed study of the evolution of punishment, the various types of jails, workhouses, prisons, and reformatories now in existence, and the parole, pardon,

and indeterminate sentence as methods of dealing with criminals.—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army Air Forces).

1212. *Kinberg, O. Socialpsykologiska faktorers inflytande på brottmålsprocessen.* (The influence of sociopsychological factors upon the criminal case process.) *Tidskr. Juridisk. Fören. Finl.*, 1945, No. 3/4, 1-24.

1213. *Otness, H. R., & Stouffer, G. A. W., Jr. The Naval offender; motivating factors.* *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1945, 44, 1029-1035.—A study of the causative factors of 1,500 naval offenders showed a wide variety of contributing factors. Family backgrounds of divorce, mistreatment, and broken homes were high, and many had records of childhood delinquency. The average reached grade 9.4 in school and showed below average intelligence. Poor comprehension of tasks was noted in these cases. A few of high IQ related they were bored with their tasks. Some were tormented by unfaithfulness or economic problems at home; 43% had physical complaints when admitted to the brig, most of these being psychosomatic in nature; neurotic aftermaths of combat were present in some cases; and 27% did not like their duty and 17% did not like the Navy.—*G. W. Knox* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1214. *Werner, A. Die Rolle des Schwachsinns in der Kriminalität.* (The role of feeble-mindedness in criminality.) *Mschr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1945, 110, 1-46.—Of 1,293 criminals examined from 1900 to 1942 in the Psychiatric Hospital of Münsingen, 321 were feeble-minded. While psychopaths showed greater tendency to crimes against property and against body and life, the feeble-minded leaned heavily to incendiarism and crimes against morality (incest, rape, exhibitionism, and unchastity). Idiots were not involved criminally; imbeciles slightly, morons markedly involved. Of moral crimes, unchastity was the most frequent offence of imbeciles and morons. Difficulty in finding a sex partner, their wooing being rejected or ridiculed, forces them to masturbation, exhibitionism, finding of sex-object in children, old people, animals, or to prostitution. Lack of intelligence for making fine moral discriminations, early exposure to free sex relations among domestics, stimulation by obscene talk, shyness, and an intellectual inferiority feeling contribute to an immoral or harmful approach to the sex partner. Motives to incendiarism in the feeble-minded are momentary impulse to vengeance, homesickness, sheer delight in fire, or desire for omnipotence and personality enhancement. In the feeble-minded, the crime rate is highest between 15 and 19 and is four times more frequent in males than in females; two thirds are pure oligophrenes, the rest mixed with psychopathy, epilepsy, or alcoholism. Pfröpfschizophrenie (feeble-mindedness plus psychopathy) is the most common blend. Summaries in English and French.—*F. C. Sumner* (Howard).

[See also abstracts 1018, 1062, 1144, 1149, 1155, 1282, 1296.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

1215. *Ahlberg, A. Psykologiska synpunkter på arbetslivet.* (The psychological viewpoint on labor.) Stockholm: Förlags AB Affärsekonomi, [1943]. Pp. 19. 0.80 Kr.

1216. [Anon.] *Ages of the commanders.* *Infantry J.*, 1945, 57, 42-44.—Age tabulations for Army and Marine Corps generals and Navy and Coast Guard admirals on active duty as of May 1, 1945, are presented. The Navy's 16 admirals, with an average of 63.6 years, are six years older than the average age (57.6) of the Army's ten four-star generals, and 10.3 years older than the three four-star generals in the AAF (53.3). The 208 rear admirals (55.0) averaged only 0.7 years older than the 326 major generals of the Army (54.3); however, they averaged 5.3 years older than the 71 major generals of the AAF (49.7).—*N. R. Bartlett* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1217. [Anon.] *Personnel tests for manpower shifts.* *Mod. Industry*, 1945, 10, 45-47.—This is a discussion of employment testing written for industrial management. In a brief, nontechnical manner, recent test developments and the plant conditions required for successful testing are described. Four validation studies in the form of charts are included.—*H. F. Rothe* (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc.).

1218. [Anon.] *How not to hire salesmen.* *Mod. Industry*, 1945, 10, 50-62.—A program for the successful selection of salesmen should include a detailed job description, a job specification of required characteristics, aptitude testing, a weighted application blank, and a standardized interview. A most successful method of checking business references is through personal contacts rather than by means of a routine letter. Little or no value accrues from asking for personal references. The most common defect found in this investigation was nepotism.—*H. F. Rothe* (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc.).

1219. *Borden, N. H. The economic effects of advertising.* Chicago: Richard D. Irwin, 1942. Pp. xi + 988. \$6.00.—This book consists of source material on the many problems of advertising. Borden states that "psychological research has not yet provided business managements with good tools for measurement or prediction of response, nor does psychology give much promise of developing methods for accurate measurement."—*J. E. Zerga* (Walt Disney Productions).

1220. *Brown, M. The adjustment of the nervous veteran in industry.* Chicago: Zurich Insurance Companies, 1945. Pp. 52. 10c.—Roughly one third of all veterans discharged for medical reasons have a nervous or mental disorder, but most of them can and will return to an industrial job. This booklet was written to help industrial employers, especially foremen, understand and deal correctly with nervous veterans. The topics covered include psychoneurosis, psychoses, personality disorders, mental deficiencies, and problems presented by the nervous veterans.

eran. Case studies are included as examples, and practical things that foremen and other management representatives can do are stressed throughout.—*H. F. Rothe* (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc.).

1221. **Closson, J. H., & Hildreth, H. M.** Experiment in psychotherapy during selection examining. *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1944, 43, 39-43.—Although the major objective of a selection examination is the elimination of the unfit, it was found beneficial to use some degree of psychotherapy during the examination interview. A study was made of the first 1,000 subjects to pass the screening tests. These were divided into two equal groups, experimental and control. With the experimental group, the interviewer attempted to discover the subject's "weak spot" relative to naval adjustment, and to offer advice accordingly. The control group received no advice. A month later, each subject was rated by his company commander (who did not know of the experiment) regarding his adjustment to navy life. Of those rated unusually good, 202 were experimental and 160 were control; of those rated satisfactory, 256 experimental, 279 control; and of those rated unusually poor, 42 experimental, 61 control. Statistics showed 1 chance in 1,000 of the differences being due to chance.—*G. W. Knox* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1222. **Corson, J. J.** Weak links in the chain of command. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1945, 9, 346-349.—The extent to which policies and instructions are misunderstood as they pass down the line from executives was analyzed in the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board. Ideas are conveyed from the Bureau's policy-making executives to thousands of employees orally and by means of two series of written communications. The techniques used in the study were those of reader surveys with a detailed questionnaire of materials contained in the two written media during the preceding month. It was found that (1) among employees who must have a precise understanding of operating instructions, at least 20% displayed varying degrees of misunderstanding, (2) the employees' interest and understanding varied with the importance of the instructional items to their own work, (3) personal items were better understood and remembered than nonpersonal items, and (4) the tendency of the administrative organization to develop and use a jargon, designed for its own usage, may aid employees in retaining ideas but it obscures real understanding of the ideas communicated.—*H. F. Rothe* (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc.).

1223. **Dimock, M. E.** The pattern of executive leadership. *Advanc. Management*, 1945, 10, 139-145.—Administrative responsibilities are of three types: (a) the dynamic, which involves frequent decisions and directions to effect a unified flow of work, (b) the semi-dynamic, where emphasis is on planning and research, and (c) the deliberative, where the responsibilities are primarily of a research nature. In each case there are three types of responsibilities—meeting crises, delegating responsibilities properly, and charting the course for future work. To meet these de-

mands, the administrator's constant requirements are physical and mental alertness, nervous tenseness, a clear vision of his goals and how to achieve them, a sense of composure, fair and sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of his key people.—*H. Moore* (Stevenson & Kellogg, Toronto).

1224. **England, A. O.** Military job evaluation: Army Air Forces. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 437-448.—"In summarizing, the salient features of this job study have been: 1. The preparation of a standardized method to interpret the relative level of difficulty of different military jobs. 2. The preparation of point rating scale, with assigned values to each job, which is based upon nine significant job features. . . . 3. The preparation of a reallocation table, applying the principles of factor analysis, to assist those military personnel people in the task of reallocating their overages and shortages of personnel most efficiently. . . ."—*H. Hill* (Indiana).

1225. **Farmer, E.** Occupational adjustment of the blind. *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 474-475.—Occupational problems of the blind are discussed. An intelligence test for traumatically blinded adults is briefly described. It is probable that variations in the ability of the blind to orient themselves are primarily determined, not by differences in the acuity of the remaining senses, but by differences in the capacity to select and determine meaningful cues. "An essential part of the occupational adjustment of the blind is at the emotional level."—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

1226. **Gardner, G. E., & Goldman, N.** Childhood and adolescent adjustment of naval successes and failures. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 584-596.—This is a study of the presence or absence of favorable or unfavorable factors in childhood and early adolescence of a group of unselected naval disciplinary cases as compared with the presence or absence of these same factors in unselected cases of naval successes. In 700 case histories, eight important factors have been isolated to establish bases for prediction of success or failure, the most useful of these factors being a triad consisting of enuresis beyond the age of 5, expulsion from school, and civilian arrests.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1227. **Glim, A. (pseud.)** How advertising is written—and why. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1945. Pp. xii + 150. \$1.75.—Glim, in discussing the relationship of psychology to advertising, emphasizes the necessity of appealing to one of four instincts (fear, hunger, sex, and rage) either directly or through one or more of the five senses (sight, smell, touch, hearing, and taste).—*J. E. Zerga* (Walt Disney Productions).

1228. **Hallenberg, S.** *Arméns psykologiska urvalsprov. En orientering.* (Psychological selection methods in the army.) *Tidskr. Reservoffic.*, 1943, 1, 16-19.

1229. **Hearnshaw, L. S., & Winterbourn, R.** Human welfare and industrial efficiency. Wellington, N. Z.: Reed, 1945. Pp. 169. 7s. 6d.

1230. Husén, T. Officersaspiranter intelligens-prövas. (Intelligence tests for officer candidates.) *Officersförbundsbladet*, 1943, 11, 250-255.

1231. Lawshe, C. H., Jr., & Tiffin, J. The accuracy of precision instrument measurement in industrial inspection. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 413-419.—Data were collected in two plants relative to the accuracy of precision instrument usage. Two hundred employees of the first plant gave their best judgment of the dimension of their particular work sample after obtaining 5 readings using their accustomed precision instrument, e.g., vernier micrometer, depth micrometer, etc. In the second plant, 45 more highly skilled tool-room workers were tested in the use of the vernier micrometer, and results from the two plants were compared. (So-called "true" dimensions were established by ultra-precision instruments in combination with Johansen blocks.) The authors report the following: Precision instrument usage is less accurate than formerly assumed; in this study no significant correlation between accuracy of micrometer readings and age or amount of experience was found, but the accuracy of measurement was directly related to gross size of the measured part.—H. Hill (Indiana).

1232. Lindahl, L. G. Movement analysis as an industrial training method. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 420-436.—By establishing a fairly standard pattern of foot movements (recordings were made on moving paper tape) through analyzing the performance of experienced workers while operating machines cutting tungsten rods, training procedures were instigated that effectively reduced training time. Wheel performance was increased and wheel breakage lowered. The training program proved beneficial for experienced operators as well.—H. Hill (Indiana).

1233. Luborsky, L. Aircraft recognition: II. A study of prognostic tests. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 449-457.—The data of this study were gathered during a previously reported experiment (see 20: 890) that utilized 30 subjects who learned aircraft recognition by a standardized technique. The results from perceptual and "learning" pretests were correlated with final tests (criterion test). In preparation of the prognostic battery, intercorrelation between the 5 main tests and the final test, making use of the Doolittle technique, gave an *R* of .855, with a 48.2% index of forecasting efficiency.—H. Hill (Indiana).

1234. McQuitty, L. L. Psychological principles in Army administration. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 458-466.—The author discusses the application of psychological principles to the following Army administrative problems: administrative organization; relationships between administrator and superior; relationships between administrator and sub-administrators; and relationships between administrator and co-administrator. Possibilities of applying these principles to peacetime pursuits are indicated.—H. Hill (Indiana).

1235. Marmor, J., & Zander, A. F. Psychological problems in training 16 and 17 year old youths in the

United States Maritime Service. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 571-583.—It was found that a significantly large proportion of these young trainees were immature, low in ability, and from poor or unhappy homes. Many problems in training could be traced to difficulty in detecting and screening out neurotics, but a greater proportion stemmed from situational factors in the care of these young men. The kind of experience men are subject to during their training period is of equal importance with their personality make-up in determining whether or not they will successfully adapt to the new environment. Psychologically sound care is even more urgently indicated when a voluntary service accepts such young men.—R. E. Perl (New York City).

1236. Marsh, B. W. [Dir.] Driver training reduces traffic accidents one half. Washington, D. C.: American Automobile Ass., 1945. Pp. 18. Apply.—The accident and conviction records of 1,880 Cleveland, Ohio, high-school students who had received driver training instruction and of 1,372 high-school students who received no such training were examined over a period from June, 1939, to June, 1941. Of these, 2,424 were men. The trained men had 2.80 accidents for 1,000 months of driving, compared to 5.38 for the men receiving no special training. The trained men had 10.6 traffic convictions for 1,000 months of driving, compared to 12.7 for the untrained group. Accidents and convictions for the women students were too few to show any statistically significant difference between the trained and untrained groups. Training consisted of 36 hours in the classroom, 6 hours behind-the-wheel practice driving, and 18 hours riding in the back seat of the training car while another student was driving with the instructor in the front seat.—E. Allgaier (Amer. Auto. Ass.).

1237. Moers, M. *Der Fraueneinsatz in der Industrie; eine psychologische Untersuchung*. (The utilization of women in industry; a psychological study.) Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1943. Pp. 153.—The first part of this book is concerned with the specifically female psychological structure in reference to industrial employment. Sex differences in performance are related to differences in motivation, feelings, and interests. Girls are oriented more toward people, boys toward objects. While women do suffer less from monotony and seem to be more conscientious, they are less interested in industrial work as such. Thus working conditions gain in importance for increasing production. Women are suited for supervision and training of small groups. Evidence consists predominantly in references to *The German Woman Industrial Worker* by Angela Meister, Jena, 1939. The second, and smaller, part deals with particularly harmful types of employment, biological aspects and specific aptitudes, and measures to facilitate work and to protect the biological functions of women.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brooklyn).

1238. Patterson, J. W. T. Resettlement of the disabled. *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 766-768.—To assist

the vocational readjustment of the disabled veteran, the author suggests that (1) all available employments be classified into trade groups which require certain qualifications, (2) all the capabilities and characteristics of the individual be assessed by means of a ranking scale, (3) the demands each employment makes on the employee be expressed in the same ranking terms used to assess the individual, and (4) that the individual be given 'graduated final resettlement training' to avoid the hazards of sudden change in mode of living.—A. C. Hoffman (Tufts).

1239. Presgrave, R. **The dynamics of time study.** (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1945. Pp. 238. \$2.50.

1240. Prewer, R. R. **The Kielder experiment.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 481-494.—Kielder Camp was a Royal Navy shore unit under line, not medical, control for the treatment of men with low morale or temperamental instability, open from January, 1942 to July, 1945. Treatment methods included interviews, discussion groups, occupational therapy, schooling, games, work, and the daily round of naval routine. Of 842 men who went through the training, 680 were sent to duty of some sort. Of these, 105 had subsequent bad reports and 232 had good reports. It is concluded that the navy can reclaim two thirds of the hooligans and psychiatric bad risks.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1241. Sartain, A. Q. **The use of certain standardized tests in the selection of inspectors in an aircraft factory.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 234-235.—Forty-six inspectors in an aircraft factory were given seven standardized tests to determine the predictive value of the tests in selection. The correlations of various combinations of the tests with the criterion are given. Predictive judgments can be made.—S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

1242. Staff, Division of Occupational Analysis, War Manpower Commission. **Factor analysis of occupational aptitude tests.** *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1945, 5, 147-155.—Fifty-nine different tests were employed in the several factor analysis groups, and the factors which were found are described. The importance of group factors for vocational counseling is discussed.—S. Wapner (Rochester).

1243. Strong, E. K., Jr. **The interests of forest service men.** *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1945, 5, 157-171.—An analysis of the interests of the forest service men is presented. It is concluded that they have in general the interests of skilled tradesmen, particularly farmers, of production managers, of engineers, and of public administrators. Few of them have the interests of scientists, office workers, salesmen, lawyers-writers, or men engaged in social service. The older the man in the forest service, the less he has the interests of district ranger-supervisors. District rangers differ in their interests from administrators in the forest service.—S. Wapner (Rochester).

1244. Stump, N. F. **A statistical study of visual functions and industrial safety.** *J. appl. Psychol.*,

1945, 29, 467-470.—Three accident groups (an accident-free group, a high-frequency-of-minor-accident group, and a serious-injury group) were compared as to average visual performance on the Bausch and Lomb Ortho-Rater. The accident-free group was found to be superior to the other two groups in far-vision acuity for both the right and the left eye, and also for the better and the worse eye. A composite of the 7 visual functions gave a CR between groups 1 and 2 of 2.69, and between groups 1 and 3 of 5.44.—H. Hill (Indiana).

1245. Toolan, W. T. **Merit examination cut-offs and weights.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 493-497.—This short, critical analysis of the Merit System indicates faults in cut-offs and weight setting which result in unjustifiable elimination of applicants. Techniques are suggested for the effective application of weighting and the demarcation of unacceptable scores.—H. Hill (Indiana).

1246. Ward, C. E., & Schneidler, G. **The counseling program of the Veterans Administration.** *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1945, 5, 125-130.—The counseling program of the Veterans Administration as provided for by Public Laws 16 and 346, 78th Congress, is described. Special consideration is given to the establishment and function of guidance centers.—S. Wapner (Rochester).

1247. Wautriche, P. **Introduction à la psychotechnique.** (Introduction to psychotechnics.) Brussels: Editions l'Avenir, 1945. Pp. 248.—This volume is a manual of psychological techniques which are of value to the psychologist in industry. The author considers the general nature, orientation, and tools (including statistical tools) of the psychological methods. He attempts to show how these methods may be applied to the problems of personnel selection, job analysis, and the prevention of industrial accidents. The value of apprenticeships and trade journals is discussed. An attempt is made at a reclassification of jobs. Finally the psychology, hygiene, and physiology of the working man are considered in relation to the psychology of the employer. A 47-title bibliography concludes the work.—R. Piret (Liège).

[See also abstracts 975, 981, 982, 1004, 1021, 1043, 1100, 1108, 1119, 1123, 1140, 1282, 1321.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

1248. Barrett, D. M. **Aptitude and interest patterns of art majors in a liberal arts college.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1945, 29, 483-492.—A battery of tests which included Meier's Test of Art Judgment, Strong's Vocational Interest Blank for Women, the Study of Values and the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board differentiated between a group of 40 art majors and a group of 40 control subjects with 85% accuracy. Critical scores established for each test made it possible to combine the results of the four tests and then to predict with only a small

margin of error a student's likelihood of being an art major in the curriculum of Hunter College of the City of New York."—H. Hill (Indiana).

1249. Baruch, D. W. **Procedures in training teachers to prevent and reduce mental hygiene problems.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1945, 67, 143-178.—Two groups (N 's = 44, 21) of teachers and teachers-in-training were given training in the acceptance of children's and parents' emotional problems. Each person worked with children, participated in group discussions covering the family relationships of the problem children and guidance techniques, had contact with parent problems, and was given opportunity for personal emotional release. Changes in acceptance of emotional problems were rated good, medium, or poor. At the start of the training, almost all showed poor adjustment, while more than two thirds had shown improvement by the end of training. Change was not related to the teachers' age, length of previous teaching, or initial standing in adjustment; but improvement in acceptance did appear related to improvement in personal adjustment. The implications of the program are pointed out for the training of teachers, supervisors, and parents.—R. B. Ammons (Syracuse).

1250. Bird, C., & Bird, D. M. **Learning more by effective study.** New York: Appleton-Century, 1945. Pp. viii + 275. \$1.75.—This volume presents the established principles and procedures for effective study at the adult level. Combining the analysis of extensive experimental evidence with the experience of several thousand college students with formal training in study techniques, the manual is designed as a text for the "how to study" course in college or in the senior year of high school. Its scope includes a discussion of the problems of adjustment in college, the planning of the student's activities, effective reading and study, making notes, preparing for examinations, writing examinations and term papers, and finally, the factors upon which successful performance in college depends.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1251. Combs, A. W. **Some contributions of non-directive methods to college counseling.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 218-223.—It is the purpose of this paper to report upon some contributions of non-directive methods to the philosophy and to the practices of college counseling. Nondirective counseling (1) emphasizes the individual rather than the environment; (2) is consistent with objectives of higher education (growth toward effective, independent self-direction); (3) utilizes individual drive toward health; and (4) emphasizes feelings and emotions. Student reaction to this type of counseling is excellent, and results obtained are gratifying.—S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

1252. Doll, E. A. **Psychological moments in reading.** *Train. School Bull.*, 1945, 42, 133-144.—The author discusses the problem under the following headings: social import of reading, linguistic maturation, cultural evolution of literacy, timing of reading instruction, advantages of delayed instruction, ad-

ministrative considerations, and reading to learn. One of the author's conclusions is that "it may successfully be argued that if teaching is delayed rather than advanced, not only will the child learn more rapidly when instruction is begun, but that he will also learn more effectively, more eagerly, and with better ultimate utility. To delay formal instruction in reading therefore not only saves time, energy and nervous pressure on the part of the child, but similarly for the teacher." The advantages of the activity program as compared with the seatwork of reading in the early grades are discussed.—S. B. Sarason (Southbury Training School, Conn.).

1253. Ehrenwald, H. J. **The Starcross Reading Board: a dynamic aid to reading.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 523-524.—A plywood board, 14 by 11 inches, painted white, is slotted by 10 or 12 rows of horizontal lines. The slots serve as leads for a sliding rod carrying a disc which moves along the slot being guided by a teacher. The child follows the object with his eyes. This encourages the dynamic or motor side of the reading process as opposed to the static or perceptual.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1254. Findley, W. G. **A group testing program for the modern school.** *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1945, 5, 173-179.—The characteristics of the modern school and the implications of these characteristics for a group testing program are discussed. Various recommendations are made for such a program.—S. Wapner (Rochester).

1255. Havin, H. **Psykoteknikk i Norge.** (Psychotechnics in Norway.) *Norsk pedag. Årsb.* [1944], 12, 117-121.

1256. Hilton, M. E. **Guide to guidance; an annotated bibliography.** Vol. VII. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1945. Pp. 62. \$1.00.

1257. Hinkkanen, A. **Koulumenestys ja elämäura.** Tutkimus Turun Suomalaisen Lyseon oppilaista vv. 1888-1917. (Scholastic and vocational performance. Investigation of the students of the Finnish Humanistic Gymnasium of Turku, 1888-1917.) *Ann. Univ. turku.*, 1944, 27. Pp. 268.

1258. House, R. W. **Estimating a pupil's functioning capacity.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1945, 22, 243-246.—Developmental age and nutritional status are cited as the major factors in functional capacity. "Developmental age included organismic ages, mental age, experiential age, social age, emotional age, and educational ages." Types of tests and apparatus to be used in estimating organismic, mental, social, and other ages are listed, together with their approximate cost and the address of the respective manufacturer.—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

1259. Kristvik E. **Sjelelære.** Pedagogisk psykologi. (Pedagogical psychology.) Oslo: Olaf Norli, 1944. Pp. 326.

1260. LaDuke, C. V. **The measurement of teaching ability. Study number three.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1945, 14, 75-100.—A study conducted in 34 rural 1-

room schools in Wisconsin was devised to determine a valid criterion of teaching ability and to investigate the relationship of various tests and ratings of the teachers to this criterion. Pupil progress scores can be used as measures of teaching ability only after ruling out the major factors making for variation in the pupils. Intelligence of teachers was found to be significantly related to the criterion; a number of attitude and personality tests and ratings were not. The author notes that the results are applicable within the conditions of this investigation, i.e., progress in a 7th and 8th grade course in Community Living in the schools described, but the "outcomes of the study make the general problem of the measurement of teaching efficiency more challenging than before."—E. B. Mallory (Wellesley).

1261. McKinney, F. **Four years of a college adjustment clinic. I. Organization of clinic and problems of counselees.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 203-212.—The history and organization of the psychological clinic established at the University of Missouri as a part of a student health service are described. Problems presented by the students are similar to those of an unselected student group except that emotional problems are more frequent in the clinical group. Students usually are troubled by multiple rather than single problems.—S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

1262. McKinney, F. **Four years of a college adjustment clinic. II. Characteristics of counselees.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 213-217.—An analysis is made of the characteristics of the counselees seen at the psychological clinic described in a preceding article (see 20: 1261). In general, the students who apply to this clinic are more often the younger, freshmen, slightly more frequently women, more frequently from large cities. Severe mental illness is rare; largest percentage of counselees consists of students troubled with emotional conflicts or psychoneurotic personality trends. Unselected students differ from counselees in scores on a short psychoneurotic inventory but not in college aptitude.—S. G. Dulsky (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

1263. Mattsson, G. [Ed.] **Psykologisk-pedagogisk uppsalgsbok.** (Psychological-pedagogical dictionary.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, [1943]. Pp. 636. 39 Kr.

1264. Meinander, R. **Matematisk begåvning hos gossar och flickor. En statistisk undersökning av skolvitsord.** (Mathematical aptitude of boys and girls; a statistical study of school records.) *Skola och Hem*, 1943, Suppl. No. 2. Pp. 73.

1265. Ohlon, S. E. **»Skolljusens» värde och varaktighet. Några statistiska undersökningar.** (The duration and value of scholastic aptitude; some statistical studies.) *Pedag. Tidskr.*, [1943], 79, 47-66.

1266. Parrish, A. C. **To learn to read you must read.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1945, 23, 24-37.—A remedial reading program was planned at George Peabody College for students in freshman English classes

between January and June, 1945, which consisted of a free-reading program with a wide range of books and periodicals. The students were told: "Read anything . . . read enjoyable things . . . read and talk about it . . . just READ." Profile charts, containing data from Kuhlmann-Anderson Mental Tests and from Iowa Reading Tests, indicate that three fourths of the cases who were below norms for the thirteenth grade in March had pulled up to normal scores in May. The 11 students who failed to reach norms had IQ's below 94.—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

1267. Pulliam, R. A. **Indented word cards as a sensori-motor aid.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1945, 23, 38-43.—Quintilian in A.D.68 recommended having children trace words cut in wood boards in teaching them to retain words. Data from the Delta State Teachers College and from the Peabody College Demonstration School show that the percentage of retention is much greater under the indented word card tracing method than under the nontracing method.—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

1268. Rolfe, J. F. **The measurement of teaching ability. Study number two.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1945, 14, 52-74.—Using the same measures of pupil progress for criteria of teaching ability, and applying the same tests and rating scales as did Rostker (see 20: 1269), a statistical study was made of the factors related to teaching ability of 52 teachers in 1-room and 2-room rural schools in Wisconsin. Two batteries of teacher-test measures were found to show appreciable relationship to the criterion. For teachers in the type of schools considered, rating scales, personality measures, social attitude scores, and size of the school were all found significant indicators of teaching efficiency. Intelligence, as measured by American Council on Education Test Scores, gave a correlation of -.10 with pupil progress.—E. B. Mallory (Wellesley).

1269. Rostker, L. E. **The measurement of teaching ability. Study number one.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1945, 14, 6-51.—Test measures of the progress attained by 342 pupils in 7th and 8th grade classes in social studies were taken as criteria of teaching ability. Correlations were found between the teachers' criterion scores and 27 other scores made by the teachers on tests of personality, attitude, and ability and on rating scales. Intelligence is the highest single factor conditioning teaching ability. Other significant factors are the teachers' social attitudes, their attitudes toward teaching, their knowledge of subject matter and their ability to diagnose and correct pupil maladjustment. On the other hand, personality scores and supervisory ratings do not show significant correlation with the criteria of pupil progress.—E. B. Mallory (Wellesley).

1270. Schulstad, O. **Psykologi for lærere. Allmindelig psykologi. Barnepsykologi.** (Psychology for teachers; general psychology; child psychology.) Oslo: Cappelen, [1942]. Pp. 168. 8 Kr.

1271. Snyder, W. U. **Recent investigations of mental hygiene in the schools.** *Educ. Res. Bull.*,

Ohio St. Univ., 1945, 24, 178-185; 222-224; 231-248.—This review of the literature of mental hygiene in the schools since 1936 appears in three sections. The first covers the need for mental-hygiene programs at preschool, elementary-school, and college levels as well as similar studies irrespective of grade levels. A bibliography of 40 titles is appended. The second part covers studies of the effect of the teacher's personality on the mental health of students and the ability of teachers to understand and evaluate the importance of behavior of pupils. A bibliography of 16 titles is attached. One hundred seven more titles accompany the third section which includes the following topics: the origin of teachers' maladjustments, their prevention and treatment; methods of selecting and rating teachers with reference to personal mental hygiene; value of special training in mental hygiene for teachers; mental-hygiene effect of various teaching and therapeutic methods in education; mental-hygiene values of progressive education; acceleration and mental hygiene; rating scales of student adjustment; play therapy; and value of mental-hygiene courses.—*M. V. Louden* (Pittsburgh).

1272. **Stott, P. H.** *Audio-visual aids.* *Hosp. Cps Quart.*, Wash., 1945, 18, No. 4, 31-32.—*G. W. Knox* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1273. **Stroud, J. B.** *Psychology in education.* New York: Longmans, Green, 1946. Pp. vii + 664. \$4.00.—"This textbook is addressed to senior-college and graduate students and teachers. It provides a psychological treatment of practical problems in education and a systematic exposition of psychological data basic to education. . . . Source materials have been drawn rather liberally from investigations made in school situations, as well as those conducted in psychological laboratories. . . . This book contains a considerable body of data drawn from sociology and cultural anthropology. To an extent it may be said to be written from a sociological standpoint and to represent an approach to a social psychology of education." It covers the following topics: the educative process; the biological heritage; mental development and the cultural heritage; perception and mental development; reading and its conditions; language, thought, and number; emotion and feeling, their role in behavior, personality and adjustment; the measurement of intelligence; results and applications of intelligence testing; foundations and conditions of learning; retention and forgetting; transfer of training; and motivation.—*R. B. Ammons* (Syracuse).

1274. **Thomas, A. S. V.** *Visual education.* *Lancet*, 1945, 249, 234-236.—The author makes a plea for the more effective use of visual aids in the learning situation: materials should be more suited and more stimulating to the visual perceptions and capacities of the student.—*A. C. Hoffman* (Tufts).

[See also abstracts 975, 979, 981, 982, 1110, 1168, 1169, 1242, 1243, 1280, 1289.]

MENTAL TESTS

1275. **From, F.** *Psykologiske Prøver.* (Psychological tests.) *Paedag.-psykolog. Tidsskr.*, 1944, 153-178.

1276. **Gurvitz, M. S.** *An alternate short form of the Wechsler-Bellevue Test.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 727-733.—The subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue which best predict total score are a weighted combination of the Digit Repeating Test and the Picture Arrangement Test. This short form was found to be superior to the Rabin short form, providing particularly for discrimination in the IQ range from 40 to 70, and had a correlation of .90 with the full scale in 523 cases from a heterogeneous population.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1277. **Hellersberg, E. F.** *The Horn-Hellersberg test and adjustment to reality.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 690-710.—A performance test is described which registers changes in the individual's relation to reality. It uses a set of given lines and squares for drawing pictures and particularly activates perception, motor activity such as drawing, and verbalization. The individual must adapt his subjective images to objectively given material and use inner impulses in adapting to outer necessities. This process changes with the inner condition of the individual and develops gradually from childhood to adulthood in a fashion typical for the civilization.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1278. **Humm, D. G.** *Sidelights on the use of intelligence tests.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1945, 9, 228-233.—Intelligence is a part of personality and should be considered in relation to other aspects of personality such as interests, temperament, etc. In employing intelligence tests, the following precautions should be taken: (1) they should be used in combination with temperament and interest tests; (2) test subjects' behavior should be carefully observed while taking the tests; (3) at least two intelligence tests should be used, one timed, and one untimed; and (4) the *P. E.* of the score of intelligence tests should be kept in mind.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Personnel Institute, Chicago, Ill.).

1279. **Kornhauser, A.** *Replies of psychologists to several questions on the practical value of intelligence tests.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1945, 5, 181-189.—The replies of 79 mental test specialists to some less technical questions about intelligence tests are reported. An example of a question included in the poll is: "In your judgment, how well do intelligence tests meet the practical needs for classifying people as to general mental ability in the Army, in schools, and in industry?"—*S. Wapner* (Rochester).

1280. **McNemar, Q.** *Note on Wellman's reanalysis of IQ changes of orphanage preschool children.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1945, 67, 215-219.—The results of an analysis of Wellman's reanalysis of IQ changes of orphanage preschool children (see 19: 1061) are presented, and Wellman and Pegram's conclusion that preschool environment produced gains is accepted. Evidence is given to show that

their conclusions of IQ loss of control subjects over long periods and of the counteracting effect of preschool education are not warranted by the data.—*R. B. Ammons* (Syracuse).

1281. *Piret, R. Etudes sur les tests collectifs d'intelligence.* (Studies on group tests of intelligence.) Liège; Paris: Vaillant-Carmanne; Masson, 1944. Pp. 296.—This work represents a part of a movement against the strictly mechanical use of group tests of intelligence, a movement which, just before the war, had spread to many parts of the world. After having reviewed the problem of intelligence, the author analyzes the reasons given by 150 subjects for their responses to various questions on different intelligence tests, chiefly the test of logical intelligence developed by J. M. Lahy. A classification of reasons for errors and omissions was established. Statistics obtained from the results on 1,000 children and 200 adults who took the test of logical intelligence are shown to be of use in evaluating the difficulty of the individual items on the test. Necessary modifications to prevent chance success on certain items are pointed out. The method of individual interrogation is recommended to the authors of group tests. On the basis of experimental results, theories as to the nature of intelligence and its function are presented.—*R. Nihard* (Liège).

1282. *Porteus, S. D. Porteus maze tests: applications in medical and allied fields.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 267-270.—A review is given of uses of the test (1) among primitive peoples, (2) among delinquents, (3) as an adjunct to industrial psychology, (4) following bifrontal lobotomy, and (5) following dietary deficiency.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Stanford).

1283. *Stephens, E. W. A comparison of New England norms with national norms on the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board Test—Series AA. Occupations*, 1945, 24, 101-104.—New England norms are presented, based on 2,936 seniors and 3,332 grade 11 students, male and female, in college preparatory, commercial, and general curricula. It was found that the national norms for high-school seniors are too low. Some reasons for the differences are discussed, and the relation of spatial perception to some other tests is indicated.—*G. S. Speer* (Illinois Inst. Tech.).

[See also abstracts 1030, 1139, 1230.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

1284. *Ackerman, N. W. What constitutes intensive psychotherapy in a child guidance clinic.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 711-720.—Psychotherapy must be patient-oriented rather than therapist-oriented. It is a clear knowledge of the cause that must determine the cure and not the individual therapist's orientation. The cure should be administered by different hands in essentially the same way, regardless of whether the therapist is a psychiatrist, psychoanalyst, social worker, priest, or philosopher. Although there are limitations to what

a therapist can do depending on his personality, training, skill, and the setting in which he works, this should not be the basis for the creation of new forms of therapy. Intensiveness in therapy is related to depth and has reference to the level of emotional contact and communication which is established between the patient and the therapist.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1285. *Aldrich, C. A., Sung, C., & Knop, C. The crying of newly born babies. III. The early period at home.* *J. Pediat.*, 1945, 27, 428-435.—The crying of 42 babies under 7 weeks who had been previously studied in the hospital nursery (see 19: 2777; 20: 349) was observed at home with the co-operation of the mothers. At home the average baby had 4.0 prolonged crying spells daily in contrast to 11.9 for newly born infants in the hospital nursery. The crying of individual babies ranged from less than one to over 11 crying spells daily. Hunger was the most frequent cause of crying (55.3%) and unknown causes second (19.8%). Other causes of crying in decreasing order of frequency are associated with toileting, bath, overheating, vomiting, chilling, light, and noise. It is suggested that further improvement in the care of babies in hospitals might follow individualization of nursing care for each infant.—*M. C. Templin* (Minnesota).

1286. *Anderberg, G. A. R., Elmgren, J., Katz, D., & Landquist, J. Den psykologiska forskningens nuvarande ståndpunkt i fråga om den psykiska utvecklingen hos barn och ungdom m. m.* (The present status of the psychological investigation of the mental development of children and adolescents, etc.) Stockholm: Iduns Tryckerie Aktiebolag, [1943]. Pp. 81. 1 Kr.

1287. *Bach, G. R. Young children's play fantasies.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1945, 59, No. 2. Pp. iii + 69.—A standardized play technique was developed, using a stylized doll house to represent the preschool of the 55 subjects (age 34 to 64 months), with these objectives: (1) quantitative methods for study of experimentally induced fantasies, (2) investigation of the predictive efficiency of play fantasy, and (3) discovery of the stimulus variables related to fantasy. Experimenter-child interactions were standardized and a predetermined theme, "the school," was introduced into the fantasy responses as often as possible. Objective methods of recording behavior were developed and checked for reliability. Data are analyzed with respect to normative facts and the relations between (1) stimulus and response and (2) fantasy and actual behavior. Major findings include: production of intensively aggressive fantasies; great individual and sex differences in type and amount of fantasies; and a definite relation between fantasy response and the resting routine in the preschool, with the group subjected to the longer rest period elaborating in fantasy the rest theme more often and in more aggressive ways. Theoretical considerations and general conclusions are presented. "These facts give promise of an eventual development of child doll play techniques into standardized

test and reeducation tools for clinical and research purposes." There are a bibliography of 82 items, an appendix with a manual for observing projective play behavior, and eight rating scales.—*V. Nowlis* (Indiana).

1288. Bodman, F., Stephen, E., & Sambrook, L. K. **Phantasies in evacuated children.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 499-502.—Two cases are used to demonstrate the power of the internal emotional forces in the life of the child and the way such forces can use and distort the events in the child's external world to bolster up and justify the tendencies current at the particular phase of the child's inner life.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1289. Carlson, E. F. **Project for gifted children: a psychological evaluation.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 648-661.—This is a study of children in a special class for gifted children which was organized so that it would be of value not only to well-adjusted superior children but also to the highly endowed child with social or emotional problems. Twenty out of the 25 children improved appreciably in the opinion of parents, teachers, and the Child Guidance Clinic Staff, justifying the placement of these two groups together.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1290. Crow, L. D., & Crow, A. **Our teen-age boys and girls; suggestions for parents, teachers, and other youth leaders.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1945. Pp. xii + 366. \$3.00.—The writers present and analyze the many problems of teen-age boys and girls, in a detailed discussion of adolescents' adjustment in the home, the school, the vocational field, and in social life. They consider also the causes of and possible means of preventing delinquency. Direct advice is offered to parents, educators, employers, and others who work with young people, and points are emphasized by means of nearly 80 specific stories (of modified case-history type) illustrating the operation of various factors in individual adjustment.—*E. B. Mallory* (Wellesley).

1291. Dreikurs, S. G. **Psychological techniques applied in a group situation—an experiment in group work.** *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1945, 4, 110-125.—The handling in a day camp of children, 6 to 14 years of age, is described. "The emphasis was placed on the direct methods of stimulating the social adjustment of the individual child, rather than letting the group situation as such influence the child in an indirect way." A staff training program was also conducted concomitantly, during which the importance of group participation on the basis of co-operation rather than of competition and punishment and reward was stressed. Six principles that have to be applied in any case are given. The role, manner, and importance of group discussion are illustrated as well as the way in which interpretations were given to the individual child. Twenty children who were special problems (non-participants, disturbed, chronic wanderers) were studied by the staff under psychiatric supervision; 17 showed marked improvement. Two typical case studies are given.—*S. B. Sarason* (Southbury Training School, Conn.).

1292. Eng, H. **Dr. Parrs dagbok over utviklingen av sine barns tale.** (Dr. Parr's diary on development of speech in his children.) *Norsk pedagog. Årsb.*, [1944], 12, 105-117.

1293. Evje, M. **A study of pre-school patients with a history of neonatal disturbance.** *Smith. Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 136-137.—Abstract.

1294. Ewing, A. W. G. **The nature of deaf mutism—childhood and adolescence.** *J. Laryng.*, 1943, 58, 143-150.—Deaf children ranging to total deafness, some with and some without hearing aids, are compared with normals on tests of motor control, practical ability, and mental development. Body balance is markedly affected in cases of deaf mutism and is to some extent proportionate to the degree of deafness. Excepting a subgroup with neglected training, the deaf were not inferior in practical ability. In mental development as tested by Raven's matrix test, one half the deaf children were subnormal. Test results and possible causes of poor performance are discussed.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1295. Ewing, I. R. **Deafness in infancy and early childhood.** *J. Laryng.*, 1943, 58, 137-142.—The development and adaptive behavior of 30 unselected deaf children between the ages of one and three years are compared to normals. Some discussion of personal-social relationships and training techniques is given.—*M. H. Groves* (Chicago).

1296. Foulds, G. **The child-family relationship and the frustration types among mental defective juvenile delinquents.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 255-260.—Four judges were asked to classify 45 mental defective juvenile delinquents according to Rosenzweig's three characteristic ways of reacting to frustration. Suttie's description of the ways of overcoming separation-anxiety was co-ordinated with these types of reaction, in order to test the hypothesis that childhood rejection is important in determining how the child reacts to frustration. Of those whose classification is reported, 16 were extrapunitive, 9 intropunitive, and 13 impunitive. A feeling of rejection is inferred for 87% of the extrapunitive subjects; for 67% of the intropunitive, conscious attachment to parents is inferred as compensating for an unconscious feeling of neglect; and 46% of the impunitive subjects are overattached to their parents, usually because they have been spoiled. It is noted that 51% of the subjects had lost the influence of at least one parent before being institutionalized as against the norm of 11% for children under 15 (English and Wales census, 1921).—*E. R. Hilgard* (Stanford).

1297. Gibbs, J. M. **Group play therapy.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 244-254.—The relative success of group play therapy with children, 4-12 years of age, is appraised on the basis of experience with 63 children referred to three clinics, 1940-1942 (St. Albans and Watford Clinics of the Hertfordshire Psychiatric and Child Guidance Services; the Department of Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital, London). While group play therapy results in a

lower percentage of recovered or improved cases than individual treatment, it is suitable in the treatment of (a) certain educational difficulties, (b) disorders which are symptoms of slightly generalized anxiety, and (c) behavior disorders due to home or school restrictions and limitations on the free fantasy expression of the child. The methods used are described, and case notes are presented based on the treatment of a 9-year-old boy referred for chronic asthma, who was dismissed as recovered after 22 attendances over a period of a year and a half.—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1298. Hacker, F. J., & Geleerd, E. R. **Freedom and authority in adolescence.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 621-630.—The experiences at the Southard School show that adolescent disturbances can be handled with better results and with a more favorable prognosis when treated with firm authority, rather than with an atmosphere of unlimited freedom without restrictions. Granting of unlimited freedom leaves the adolescent unprotected in the throes of anxiety, induced by his instinctual urges, and is actually experienced by the patient as increased danger.—R. E. Perl (New York City).

1299. Hackett, W. R. **Child care as a means of group therapy.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 675-680.—The author describes a child care course given in a New York City girls high school. During this course, she observed significant changes in the behavior of girls who had presented problems up to that time. Such a course has an important part in the curriculum because it prepares a girl technically for the pedagogical role of being a mother, prepares her in a human way for the psychological task, and presents an excellent opportunity for group therapy.—R. E. Perl (New York City).

1300. Haerberger, A. **Ungdomskunskap.** (Handbook of juvenile psychology and guidance.) Lund: Gleerup, [1944]. Pp. 223. 6.50 Kr.

1301. Hawkey, M. L. **Play analysis: case study of a nine-year-old girl.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 236-243.—The case study is based on 104 interviews over a period of 18 months. The child had been evacuated but had been returned from evacuation on account of sex play. She was reported to the clinic because of continuous stealing at school. The report details what the child does and how what she does is interpreted to her. Reference is made chiefly to the work of Melanie Klein.—E. R. Hilgard (Stanford).

1302. Helle, V., & Parment, S. **Ungdomens mål. Hur de unga övervinner sina svårigheter.** (The goal of youth; how they overcome their difficulties.) Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, [1943]. Pp. 95. 3 Kr.

1303. Hutton, L. **Length of treatment in child guidance clinics.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1945, 91, 511-517.—Because of the necessity of limiting treatment loads in clinics, cases of children age 10 to 14 should include only cases of definite neurosis, including anxiety, in patients of good psychological stamina; cases sug-

gesting the imminence of prepsychotic breakdown; co-operative and intelligent adolescents; and children whose symptoms appear to be the direct result of harmful institutionalization, where individual therapy is urgently needed. Lengthy treatment is necessary where diagnostic interview and investigation fail to reveal clues to the problem, where the environment is unalterably crippling, and where deep therapy is demanded.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1304. Kadis, A. L., & Lazarsfeld, S. **The group as a psychotherapeutic factor in counseling work.** *Nerv. Child.*, 1945, 4, 228-235.—Assuming that the child's need for acceptance is his most powerful urge, group therapy has these advantages: the child is unconditionally accepted by a group; he experiences the realization that adults have had to overcome similar problems; the child learns that failures are to be considered a part of development; the parents realize that problems are not exceptional; and the parents gain an objective outlook in dealing with their children's problems.—G. S. Speer (Illinois Inst. Tech.).

1305. Kendig, E. L., Jr. **The psychologic care of children with pulmonary tuberculosis.** *J. Pediat.*, 1944, 25, 79-80.—The importance of the attitudes of parents, as well as the routine followed in the handling of tubercular children, is emphasized. Specific suggestions are made for amusing a child who is confined to bed.—M. C. Templin (Minnesota).

1306. Leavell, U. W. **The integration of child study and guidance.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1945, 22, 225-232.—The writer holds that screening tests should be given in basic areas to secure diagnostic findings which may be translated into remedial instruction. He specifically advises that tests of mental maturity, measures of educational status, the Keystone Visual tests, personality measurements, health tests, and many other evaluations be included in a case history. Then programs are suggested, in harmony with diagnostic data, which may be carried out by specialists, teachers, or parents.—N. B. Cuff (Eastern Kentucky).

1307. Lehtovaara, A. **Perinnöllisyys ja lapsen henkinen kehitys.** (The inheritance and mental development of the child.) *Kasvatus ja Koulu*, 1943, 5, 196-202.

1308. Lewis, W. D. **Influence of parental attitudes on children's personal inventory scores.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1945, 67, 195-201.—In the course of an extensive survey of elementary school children, a series of 9,507 general ratings of parental attitudes was obtained where BPC Personal Inventory scores were available for the children. A comparison was made of three groups of children: those whose parents were rated as showing a superior (21%), average (64%), or inferior (15%) attitude toward the child and the home. "The children whose parents are rated by the teachers as having 'superior' attitudes toward the child and the home do, as a group, obtain more desirable scores on the Personal Inventory than do those whose parents are rated as

having 'inferior' attitudes toward the child and the home. These differences possess a high degree of statistical reliability. It is quite evident that what the teachers, as a group, consider 'inferior' and 'superior' parental attitudes has a very definite effect, either directly or indirectly, on personal inventory scores obtained by children."—R. B. Ammons (Syracuse).

1309. Lilius, A. *Intellektuellt begåvade barn.* (Intellectually gifted children.) *Soc. Sci. fenn.*, [1943], 21B, No. 5. Pp. 14.

1310. Luppino, A. *Relative success in treating two children in the same family.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 135-136.—Abstract.

1311. Mahler, M. S., Luke, J. A., & Daltroff, W. *Clinical and follow-up study of the tic syndrome in children.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1945, 15, 631-647. —This research consists in a follow-up study of 18 former patients of the Children's Ward of the N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and a clinical study of 16 actual tic patients. The authors conclude that the tic syndrome in its highly irreversible form did not crystallize in children before the latency period and that in most patients there existed, before the crystallization of the tic syndrome, a pre-tic behavior disorder in the form of either diffuse hyper- or dyskinesias of impulsions, with seriously increased muscular tension and affecto-motor overreactiveness. Because of the partial early fixation of psychosexual development in tiques and the difficulty of ego synthesis, the optimal therapeutic procedure should aim at (1) psychotherapy with the purpose of bringing the child to face his conflict by making unconscious mechanisms conscious, (2) elimination so far as possible of the pathological environmental influences, and (3) opportunity for channelization of the increased motor urge.—R. E. Perl (New York City).

1312. Mailhout, C. *Etude psychologique d'un groupe d'enfants abandonnés.* (Psychological study of a group of abandoned children.) *Bull. Canad. psychol. Ass.*, 1945, 5, 79.—Abstract.

1313. Mäki, N. *Kieli ja lapsuus.* (Speech and childhood.) *Suomal. Suomi*, 1944, 4, 227-233.

1314. Margolis, L. *Children who are more responsive to group treatment than to individual therapy.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 133.—Abstract.

1315. Méndez, M. *Forma atípica de demencia infantil.* (An atypical form of infantile dementia.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1945, 8, 417-424.—A case study is presented of a child who, from 6 to 10, underwent a progressive loss of co-ordination, although segmental responses generally remained intact. Amentia was involved, but in general an undiagnosed degenerative difficulty was present. Schizophrenic symptoms were absent.—H. D. Spoerl (Jeffersonville, Vt.).

1316. Mourad, Y. *[Introduction to the study of adolescence in Egypt and Arabic countries.]* *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1945, 1, 172-178.—Methods of studying

adolescence are discussed, and a questionnaire which the author intends to use in his work is described. French summary.—C. N. Cofer (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1317. Orbison, M. *Some effects of parental mal-adjustments on first-born children.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 138-139.—Abstract.

1318. Peters, W. *Ergenlik ve delikanlılık çağı; insan ruhunun tekâmülüne ait bir fasıl.* (Puberty and adolescence; a chapter of the mental development of man.) (Trans. by Mümtaz Turhan.) *Istanbul Univ. Yayınları*, 1944, No. 224. Pp. vi + 117.—The various bodily and mental changes which we call puberty are caused primarily by a disarrangement of the co-operation of endocrine glands. The central mental phenomenon is a flaring up of the sexual drive. Second to it is another drive, that of self-assertion, awakened by social obstacles to a free and full satiation of the sexual drive. The two drives dominate puberty, the first or drive phase of adolescence. All mental development may be considered as a process of subordinating drives under the control of experience, knowledge, and intelligence. Such intellectualization of drives has progressed during childhood, but it is disturbed by the abundant puberty drives. Their intellectualization takes place at the second phase of adolescence, the phase of interests. First steered by the drives, the interests are widening and become objective and independent. With their focussing, reshuffling, and reshinking, adolescence reaches its end. There are marked differences in the course of adolescence between the leisured youth of the upper middle class and the youth who has to earn his living; the latter's adolescence is restricted in time and poorer in its second phase. Probably these drawbacks affect the formation of personality.—W. Peters (Istanbul).

1319. Pratt, K. C. *A study of the "fears" of rural children.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1945, 67, 179-194.—Five hundred seventy pupils, ranging in age from 4 years to 15 years 10 months, listed their current fears, indicating which three things they feared most and which three they feared least. Girls reported more fears than boys, and there was some evidence that the number of fears increased with grade in school. Fears of animals were predominant, decreasing somewhat with age. Certain evidence appeared for the existence of cultural stereotypes, such as fears of lions or tigers. The use of specific modifying adjectives seemed to be related to actual experience with the animal. The war seemed to have had little effect on the fears of the children.—R. B. Ammons (Syracuse).

1320. Shippee, G. M. *Young children as child guidance patients.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 139-140.—Abstract.

1321. Snyder, H. S. *Employment as a means of improving mother-child relationships.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1945, 16, 136.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 961, 1032, 1037, 1077, 1136, 1186, 1203, 1235.]

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